# The Mapleton Item.

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THE ITEM

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### "NEARER MY GOD TO THEE."

BY EMMA VIOLA HARRY, OF THE HARRY SISTERS.

[Among the many thrilling scenes enacted during the catastrophe at Johnstown, the following is to me one of the most solemn and impressive. When midnight had dropped her black pall over the fated city, a number of people, who were gathered together on a roof, were hurled past the watchers on the shore by the terrific violence of the torrent. Above the roar of the maddened waters came the chorus of that mighty hymn, led by a sweet female voice, "Nearer my God to Thee!" It rose with rich and swelling cadence upon the breeze, and even the waters seemed to flow more gently. Suddenly, upon the rushing breeze, there came a crash, a wild cry, and then all was still. They had indeed passed over the River of Death, nearer Our Father to Thee!]

The blackness of night fell o'er mountain and dale,
And the roar of the waters filled wildwood and vale,
For a torrent came down in the valley so fair,
And its foam, white and angry, rose high on the air;
And it brought in its wake, men, all broken with age,
Youths, whom life lay before, like an unwritten page,
Maidens fair, children loving, and innocent babes,
Came down in the course of the swift-rushing waves,
When high o'er the sound of the cataract's roar,
Came the voice of the hymn we have heard o'er and o'er.

'Twas a hymn of thanksgiving, both joyous and sweet,
That tells of the home where the lost loved ones meet!
The voice of the father in deep tones was heard,
The carol of the children, like some sweet-toned bird;
The lips of the maid who had never known care,
And the feeble old grandame, too, joined in the prayer,
The mother, who clasped in one long, last embrace,
The innocent babe, with its fair infant face,
Sang above the wild roar of the wind and the wave,
The hymn that will echo beyond the cold grave:

"Nearer my God to Thee,
Nearer to Thee,
E'en though it be a cross,
That raiseth me."

Then the chorous swelled grandly o'er valley and lea,
"Still all my song shall be, Nearer my God to Thee?"
Then soft as the night winds o'er sweet flowers blow,
"Nearer to Thee," they sang, tender and low,
The listeners on shore hushed the sound of their tears,
And waited, their hearts filled with grief and wild fears,
Again came the voices from over the billows,
Which soon will roll over their cold earthly pillows:

"Though like a wanderer,
The sun gone down,
Darkness be over me,
My rest a stone."

Hushed was the billows roar, as they sang tenderly,
"Yet in my dreams I'd be, Nearer my God to Thee!"
A wave higher rose, and their frail bark sped on,
Little knew they or feared, as they sang on and on,
They seemed to see heaven, that "home of the soul,"
Beyond the wild tempest and rough waves that roll,
'Twixt the valley of rest, and this dark vale of care,
And their song was as sweet as an angel's prayer:

"There let the way appear,
Steps unto heaven—"
A crash broke upon the ear,
Their raft was riven!

Oh, o'er the rolling wave, bounding and free,
Nearer, Our Father, they're nearer to Thee!
Yes, they have crossed the dark, rolling River,
Their boat returns, never, ah, never!
But past all mortal cares, in love and gladness,
Rest they in sweetest peace, beyond all sadness,
To that bright, happy land, where none can sever,
Loved ones have passed away, o'er the dark River!

Carlisle, Pa., June 15, 1889.

### A MAN-EATER.

While sitting in the little depot at Jooa one afternoon in conversation with the station agent, "Freight No. 13," from Madras, came in on to the siding opposite to wait for the Bombay Express to pass. Attached to the long train of rice cars were several flats, some with "daks" on them, others with palanquins, and on the hindermost a very odd-looking object which at once attracted our attention—the more that there seemed to be a man inside it.

"What have you got on that rear car, Fales?" my friend, the agent, called out to the conductor of the freight.

"You've got me now," replied that official with a laugh. That's a nondescript. No name on it. Billed to Yuloodian. Walk up and see for yourselves, gentlemen. That is the shipper inside; name, Geeter Zoom Jaogr, by trade a tiger-killer. But you won't find him talkative."

The "nondescript" was a round cage-like structure, some twelve feet in diameter by six or seven in height. The bottom was of black timber, and the flat top of the same, but not quite so massive, while the sides were of thick straight, brown bamboo rods or bars, set upright like stanchions in the black bed-pieces, with spaces betwixt them four or five inches wide. In short, it was a heavy round cage, made years and years ago, and of curious workmanship.

But the old native inside it was a still greater curiosity. He was arrayed in a dirty blue cotton frock and drawers or trousers of the same stuff. His feet were bare—such feet! They were shrunken, bony, and of such shiny wine-blown hue as to give one the idea that they had been calcined over a slow fire. The man was bare-headed, too, and, what is not common among Hindoos, his hair, thin and in part gray, was braided in a cue down his back. The tightness of the skin across his countenance, a strangely mummified expression, hardly relieved the deep, dull black eyes and coarse, thin eyebrow, while the lower part of his face was curiously marked with still coarser, crinkled hairs, too scattering to be termed a beard.

His general complexion was like an old, withered walnut. From the elbow down his arms were bare, and they seemed mere parcels of bone and sinew bound tightly up in sun-dried hide, while his lean fingers, like claws, terminated in nails an inch or more long. Indeed, in matter of personal appearance Mr. Geeter Zoom Jaogr was one of the very strangest, unhuman beings I have ever chanced to meet in any country.

Set against the side of the cage were two short spears or lances, five or six feet in length, with handles of some black wood, and their sharp, slender points, of bright steel, which shone like silver. These blades, or points, were of themselves nearly or quite two feet long—altogether very ugly looking implements.

A few stolid responses were all that I could elicit from the man by questions. He said, or rather admitted, that he was going to Yuloodian to kill a tiger, and that killing man-eating tigers was his business. Fifty rupees was his price for killing a dangerous tiger.

He had made this his business for twenty years since the Sepoy war. I felt very curious to know how the old man hunted and asked permission to go up to Yuloodian and participate in the hunt. To this request he made no reply for awhile, but upon my urging it several times at length said, "The sahib can suit himself."

Just then the express whistled in, and as soon as it had passed, the freight, and with it old Geeter and his cage moved on.

Late in the afternoon, after my duties on the section were over for the day, I went up on the way-freight to Yuloodian, taking my Remington carbine and stock of cartridges. It was dusk and the huts were closed, but by dint of knocking and shouting I learned where the tiger hunter had located his cage. I found it a short distance beyond the villlage. After some little parley I was admitted through a little trap door in the top, which was sccurely fastened again, but my reception was a most ungracious one. He grumbled ominously in the native tongue of my disturbing the night and breaking his spells.

Besides our two selves in the cage there was the carcass of a goat to attract the tiger. Hour after hour of the damp warm, dark night we sat crouched motionless there. Old Geeter neither spoke nor moved, but I could hear him breathe. Once we heard a short, querulous roar, which I supposed to be that of a tiger at a distance, but no tiger came that night. The next night I took a bird call with me. I had intended to imitate the bleating of a kid, thinking thus to attract the tiger, but reflecting after a few trials that this was a tiger with a taste for human flesh, I began to counterfeit the crying of a child, which I found no difficult matter when once I had got the right key of it. I said nothing to Old Geeter of my trick when I reached Yuloodian that evening, but joined him as before.

The night was very still. Several times the wierd cry of a devotee in the distant village of Ratzaport came faintly to our ears over many miles. The stars shone down with a misty luster. It was very damp, yet warm.

Once a cloud of green, sparkling fire-flies came, and, drifting in betwixt the stout bars of the cage, fairly lighted it up with their glinting fires. Later a dolefully howling pack of jackals swept by us, eight or ten rushing up to sniff the goat's blood. There were other sounds. Like a wail from dead misguided millions, came the melancholy cry of the devotee in his solitary and painful vigil, and not long after we heard the gruff bark or grunt of a growling tiger from across the "sarkee."

With that I softly drew out my "call" and began sobbing and crying like a child in distress.

Old Geeter started and uttered a low exclamation, then, as quickly divining my motive, he sat down again in his former listening posture.

Several times I imitated the cry of Hindoo children—"maumay, maumay, maumay,"—then sobbed on as some little one lost in the jungle.

Presently my old confrere whispered "Beesh," ("Hush") Tarku zo" ("The beast hears").

I heard nothing and continued to hear not a sound, but the old native was grasping one of his spears, crouching on his knees, every muscle braced.

Five or ten minutes passed on.

I fancied the old man's ears were not so sharp as I thought them. But on a sudden a low, eager sniffle, as when some carniverous beast scents a gory morsel, broke the stillness. Looking intently through the darkness in that direction, I espied two flashing orbs in the high grass.

Slowly, stealthily, and with scarcely a rustle of the dry stalks, those green-tinted, fiery eyes were coming nearer.

The carcass of the goat was hung up against the cage-bars, inside it.

When within twelve or fifteen yards, the creature seemed to fly at me, bound from out the grass against the side of the cage, uttering a low intense howl.

The cage rocked violently. I was thrown to one side, but Old Geeter, better prepared for the shock than I, kept his crouching position, and as the tiger clung, growling and tearing at the carcass, he thrust his spear, giving it a slight wound.

Astonished at the sharp prick, the great beast bounced to one side, then, with a savage roar, sprang against the cage again, its eyes flashing, growling horribly, the picture of venomous wrath. The air was stifling with musky breath. It wrenched and tore at the cage with its claws. The bamboo bars sprung and cracked frightfully.

But this was the chance Old Geeter was waiting for. Before I could take aim or fire, he lunged with all his force, driving that long, acute lance-point out betwixt the bars, deep into the tiger's exposed breast.

With a loud, agonized cry, strangely in contrast with its deep bass growl and roar, the beast leaped backward to the ground. It was the animal's mortal cry, and I never saw a more fearful death struggle.

Time and again it bounded high in the air, tumbling down heavily, only to leap upward again. Its frightfully hideous cries might have been heard leagues off.

It must have been some minutes ere death relieved the animal's dying pains, nor did we venture forth till it lay limp and breathless. Daylight showed it to be a very sleek yellow and black mottled tiger of the largest size. It had fattened on human flesh. Not less than thirteen persons, including children, had been its victims during the month it had beset the village.

I remained to see the people of the hamlet come out at sunrise to exult over the "karachu." They performed a kind of thanksgiving dance. Old Geeter remained with them—to collect his pay, I presume.

Two days later I saw him pass Jooa in his cage on a freight train. He looked at grim as ever.

BE polite to your children. Do you expect them to be mindful of your welfare? To grow glad at your approach? To bound away to do your pleasures before your request is half spoken? Then with all your dignity and authority mingle politeness. Only then will you have the true secret of sending out into the world really finished gentlemen and ladies.

# NEW STATE ELECTIONS.

## Voting in the Two Dakotas, Washington and Montana.

## The Scramble For the Capital in South Dakota.

On the second day after the elections in the four new States the following results were given in dispatches, subject to revision by later returns after this side of our paper went to press:

Beautiful weather was enjoyed throughout the Northwest on election day and a full vote was polled in each of the four new States. The returns came in slowly, the polls having closed late and the tickets being long.

In North Dakota the returns indicate a victory for the Republicans, although the Democrats claim that the Congressman is in doubt. The Constitution was adopted by a large majority, but the Prohibition article was defeated.

The election of officers and Congressmen in South Dakota cut rather a small figure, as the result was sure to be Republican, and the contest for the location of the capital overshadowed all else. It is asserted that even votes on Prohibition were traded for votes on the capital location, and that the most thorough campaigning was as chaff before the wind when the capital question was mentioned.

The majority as shown by the vote for Mellette, for Governor, and Pickler and Gifford for Congress, will be from 10,000 to 12,000. The Republicans will have a large majority in the Legislature, thus insuring the election of two Republican United States Senators. The Constitution is carried almost unanimously, and minority representation is so far in the minority as to be almost lost sight of. There is hardly a doubt that Prohibition has carried.

On the Capital question Pierre will have a plurality of 2000, and Huron is second best in the race. C. M. Thomas, Supreme Court Judge (Dem.), is elected over William J. Coad (Rep.) by 1500 majority, this being the only Democratic victory in the State. It is estimated that Prohibition will carry the State by 15,000. The Constitution is adopted.

The Washington Constitution was adopted by 18,000 to 20,000 majority. The whole Republican State ticket was elected by 8000 to 10,000. Of 110 members of the Legislature in both houses, the Democrats have not elected more than fifteen. The Prohibition and Woman Suffrage clauses of the Constitution were defeated. For the State capitol Olympia is largely ahead of all competitors and may have a majority over all, though the better judgment is that another ballot will be necessary to decide it. All of the provincial towns—Seattle, Tacoma, Spokane Falls, Olympia, Port Townsend and Vancouver—voted heavily for the Constitution and gave large Republican majorities.

In Montana, the Democrats claim the State by 300 to 500, and the Republicans by 600 to 1000. As a rule the Democratic legislative ticket is running ahead, and a small majority is claimed by both parties. In Lewis and Clarke County the Democrats made large gains, but in some others the returns of gains have not been up to their expectations. The Republicans lost in Republican counties, but made gains in the Democratic strongholds.

A. J. Seligman, Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, claims the election of Thomas B. Carter (Rep.) to Congress and both branches of the Legislature.

The Helena *Herald* (Rep.) claims the election of Republican Congressmen, the State ticket and a majority in the Legislature. The State Republican Committee claims a Congressman and the State ticket by from 1500 to 2000 majority and forty to forty-five out of seventy-five members of the Legislature. The Democratic Committee also claims the State.

The same paper also says that the Democrats concede the election of Carter, the Republican candidate for Congress, and continues: "The entire Republican Legislative ticket is elected in Silver Bow and Coteau Counties, and the Legislature is considered surely Republican. One of the surprises of the election is the close vote. In Lewis and Clarke County, which last year gave a Republican majority of nearly 700, the same ticket was successful yesterday, but the majority was cut down to 150."

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THE English and Italian Governments have signed a more stringent anti-slavery convention than has hitherto existed. The new convention declares the slave traffic to be an act of piracy, and enables cruisers to deal more promptly with captured slavers. The Mediterranean is excluded from the operations of the treaty.

## THE MARKETS.

| 40 NEW YORK. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Beeves | 3 | 57½@ | 4 | 60 |
| Milch Cows, com. to good | 30 | 00 @ | 45 | 00 |
| Calves, common to prime | 2 | 00 @ | 4 | 00 |
| Sheep | 3 | 50 @ | 5 | 12½ |
| Lambs | 5 | 00 @ | 6 | 00 |
| Hogs—Live | 4 | 75 @ | 5 | 10 |
| Dressed | | 5 @ | | 8 |
| Flour—City Mill Extra | 4 | 30 @ | 4 | 45 |
| Patents | 4 | 85 @ | 5 | 60 |
| Wheat—No. 2 Red | | 85¾@ | | 86½ |
| Rye—State | | 55 @ | | 56 |
| Barley—Two-rowed State | | 72 @ | | 75 |
| Corn—Ungraded Mixed | | 38½@ | | 41 |
| Oats—No. 1 White | | — @ | | 35 |
| Mixed Western | | 24½@ | | 28 |
| Hay—No. 1 | | 80 @ | | 85 |
| Straw—Long Rye | | 65 @ | | 75 |
| Lard—City Steam | | — @ | | 6.20c |
| Butter—Elgin Creamery | | — @ | | 26½ |
| Dairy, fair to good | | 16 @ | | 24 |
| West. Im. Creamery | | 12 @ | | 18 |
| Factory | | 7½@ | | 13 |
| Cheese—State Factory | | 8½@ | | 10½ |
| Skims—Light | | 7½@ | | 8½ |
| Western | | 9¼@ | | 9¾ |
| Eggs—State and Penn | | 24 @ | | 25 |
| BUFFALO. | | | | |
| Steers—Western | 3 | 25 @ | 3 | 90 |
| Sheep—Medium to Good | 4 | 25 @ | 4 | 60 |
| Lambs—Fair to Good | 5 | 50 @ | 6 | 25 |
| Hogs—Good to Choice Yorks | 4 | 25 @ | 4 | 70 |
| Flour—Family | 5 | 00 @ | 5 | 25 |
| Wheat—No. 2 Northern | | — @ | | 87¾ |
| Corn—No. 3, Yellow | | — @ | | 36¼ |
| Oats—No. 2, White | | — @ | | 26 |
| Barley—No. 1 Canada | | — @ | | 74 |
| BOSTON. | | | | |
| Flour—Spring Wheat Pat's | 5 | 20 @ | 5 | 65 |
| Corn—Steamer Yellow | | 45 @ | | 45¾ |
| Oats—No. 2 White | | 35 @ | | 36 |
| Rye—State | | 65 @ | | 70 |
| WATERTOWN (MASS.) CATTLE MARKET. | | | | |
| Beef—Dressed weight | | 4 @ | | 6 |
| Sheep—Live weight | | 3¼@ | | 3¾ |
| Lambs | | 5¼@ | | 6 |
| Hogs—Northern | | — @ | | 5¾ |
| PHILADELPHIA. | | | | |
| Flour—Penn. family | 3 | 90 @ | 4 | 00 |
| Wheat—No. 2, Red, Oct | | 82½@ | | 82¾ |
| Corn—No. 2, Mixed, Oct | | 39½@ | | 40 |
| Oats—Ungraded White | | 26 @ | | 26½ |
| Potatoes—Early Rose | | 55 @ | | 65 |
| Butter—Creamery Extra | | — @ | | 24 |
| Cheese—Part skims | | 5 @ | | 6½ |

# THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

### Eastern and Middle States.

FRIENDS of John L. Sullivan, the prize fighter, intend to run him for Congress from a Boston district.

MATTHIAS GRUBER, of the Fourth Regiment, National Guard of Pennsylvania, was accidentally shot during target practice at Allentown.

AN unknown tramp and six horses were burned to death in the destruction of Mrs. Dr. Willets's barn at Harrisburg, Penn.

FRANK CUMMINGS, aged forty and married, while at work in Hampton, N. H., fell on a circular saw and his body was cut in twain. Death was instantaneous.

JOHN FITZPATRICK, alias "Liverpool Jack," who was on trial in New York city, charged with kidnapping men and shipping them to the Isthmus of Panama, has been found guilty.

THE thirty-fifth triennial meeting of the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church began its session in New York city.

A YOUNG man killed himself in Brooklyn, N. Y., after reading the story of his courtship and clandestine marriage in a newspaper.

THE Massachusetts Democrats have nominated ex-Mayor Russell, of Cambridge, for Governor of the State.

ONE man was instantly killed and four injured at Miller's quarries, Bloomsburg, N. J., by the explosion of a charge that was being drilled out.

THE Civil Service Reform League at Philadelphia adopted resolutions and re-elected George William Curtis President.

THE Bishops of the Episcopal General Convention held in New York city adopted the eighteen resolutions involving changes in the prayer-book and the House of Deputies passed sixteen of them.

GENERAL LESTER B. FAULKNER'S trial at Buffalo, N. Y., on a charge of making a false report of the condition of the Danville National Bank to the Comptroller of the Currency, resulted in a verdict of guilty, and he was sentenced to seven years' imprisonment.

THE 250th anniversary of the settlement of the town of Stratford, Conn., was celebrated by great popular rejoicings, and the unveiling of the soldiers' and sailors' monument.

### South and West.

ARCHBISHOP CORRIGAN has been summoned to Rome, and the affairs of the diocese of Cleveland are to be investigated.

THE Atlantic and Danville Railroad has been formally opened between Danville and Milton, N. C., by an excursion of business men from Danville to Milton.

GRAND HAVEN, Mich., has been partially destroyed by fire.

IN the elections in the new States North and South Dakota have been carried by the Republicans.

LABORERS working in a trench at Eau Claire, Wis., were buried by a cave-in. Two were killed and several fatally injured.

THE village of Cambria, Cal., has been destroyed by fire. Loss about $125,000.

THREE hundred miners are reported starving at Upper Yukon, Alaska, sixteen hundred miles from any settlement. A steamer which was bearing them provisions was wrecked.

W. C. SMITH, well-known in local politics and a prominent G. A. R. man of St. Louis, has disappeared. He is short $1200 as Treasurer of Harry P. Harding Post.

THE Wyoming Constitutional Convention has finished its labors. Every member of the body signed the document with a pen made of Wyoming gold. The Constitution will be submitted to popular vote on November 5.

A TERRIBLE explosion has occurred in the Calumet and Hecla copper mine at Red Jacket, Mich., by which three men were instantly killed, two fatally injured and seven more badly hurt.

CHARLES SANDERS, colored farm hand, was shot and instantly killed by his employer, David Strange, in Woodford County, Ky., because the man had cursed him.

CHARLES HARTMAN, a saloon keeper at Sandusky, Ohio, shot and fatally wounded his wife and then killed himself. Jealousy was the cause.

### Washington.

THE delegates to the Three Americas Congress held a preliminary conference in Washington.

THE Department of State will investigate the charges made against Consul General Lewis at Tangier, who is accused of demanding money improperly from Vice Consul Cohn and removing him from office because of his refusal.

CHANG YEN HOON, the retiring Chinese Minister, called at the White House in company with Secretary Blaine and presented his letters of recall.

MISS PEET, of Washington, D. C., has charged Colonel Charles de Arnauld, General Fremont's intimate friend, with having obtained some property in Orange from her by fraudulent representation.

COMMODORE WALKER has been transferred from the Bureau of Navigation to the command of the European Squadon with the rank of Real Admiral.

SECRETARY PROCTOR has received a letter from the Governor of North Carolina, objecting to the transfer of Geronimo and his band of Apaches from their present location in Alabama to a tract of land in North Carolina.

A STATEMENT prepared at the Pension Office shows that the number of certificates for original pensions issued in July, August and September, 1888, was 8705; and in the corresponding months of the present year, 13,660.

THE Comptroller of the Currency has appointed Frederick Bostwick, of Pine Plains, N. Y., an examiner of national banks.

THE delegates for the Three America's Congress have been received by the President, and entertained at dinner by Secretary Blaine.

THE President has appointed James McCauley Postmaster at Mifflintown, Penn., and Charles C. Brooks, Postmaster at Waverly, N. Y.

A STATEMENT prepared at the Treasury Department shows that there was a net increase of $14,711,980 in circulation during the month of September.

THE Postmaster-General has appointed David P. Liebhardt, of Indiana, Superintendent of the Dead Letter Office, Post Office Department, at $2500 per annum.

THE new Chinese Minister has presented his credentials to the President.

### Foreign.

THE strong cotton corner, which has been formed at Liverpool, England, has collapsed.

THREE young ladies of Morela, Mexico, who lost a fortune at the gaming table, have committed suicide.

THE express trains, running in opposite directions between Naples and Toggia, Italy, came into collision. Two carriages were smashed and fifty persons killed and injured.

A NEWSBOY and a butcher fought a duel in the City of Mexico with knives. The butcher was disembowelled and left on the field dead.

THE blockade on the East African coast has ended, but the German fleet will continue to prohibit the entry of munitions of war along the German coast line.

ALL the wharves, the lumber of the St. Lawrence Lumber Company, the stores and telegraph office have been burned at Bersimis, Quebec.

AN infernal machine was discovered near the Royal Palace in Genoa, Italy, in time to avert a disaster.

SEVEN persons have been killed and forty-three wounded in a railroad accident in Germany.

THE British steamer Ernmoor went to the bottom in a West India hurricane and nineteen men were drowned. Seven of the crew were rescued after three weeks' struggle in an open boat.

E. C. BAKER, represeuting Victoria, B. C., in the Dominion Parliament, resigned his seat as a protest against British inaction in regard to the Behring Sea seizures.

FIVE persons have been drowned in the Rhine, off Rees, Germany, by the capsizing of a boat.

THREE towns in the State of Chiapao, Mexico, have been destroyed by a cyclone.

A STORM has caused terrible havoc at Islas del Carmen, Mexico. Twelve foreign sailing vessels, two steamers and twenty coasters have been lost.

NEGOTIATIONS for a compromise between the strikers and employers in Rotterdam were successful.

THIRTY-TWO MILLION marks are to be expended by the German Government for new men-of-war.

THE First Regiment, Connecticut National Guard, accompanied by Governor Bulkeley and Senator Hawley, arrived at Montreal.

BOULANGIST leaders were attacked and beaten with sticks at a political meeting in Paris.

# VACANT OFFICES FILLED.

### A Number of New Appointments by the President.

The President has made the following appointments:

To be Registers of Land Offices—George A. Royce, at Marquette, Mich.; L. M. Lange, at Marshall, Minn.; Charles R. Kingsley, at Boise City, Idado; Lee Monroe, at Wakeeney, Kan.; James R. Hudson, at Camden, Ark.; Charles M. Green, at Harrison, Ark.; Horance R. Mann, at Buffalo, Wyo.; Alexander L. Morrison, at Sante Fe, N. M.

To be Receivers of Public Moneys—Charles W. Banks, at Salina, Kan.; W. E. Griffin, at Eureka, Nev.; Alfred A. Tufts, at Camden, Ark.; Felix Baker, at Harrison, Ark.; Joseph Perrault, at Boise City, Idaho; Henry E. Tarpley, of Salem, Oregon, to be Commissioner in and for the District of Alaska, to live at Oonalaska; Elisha L. Applegate, to be Agent for the Indians of the Klamath Agency in Oregon.

# THE LABOR WORLD.

THE National Journeymen Tailors' Union has 5400 members.

A MEMBERSHIP of 2200 is claimed by the unions in Halifax, N. S.

ABOUT 400 of our Belgian and English glass workers go home each summer.

THE Cigarmakers' National Convention will be held at Indianapolis in 1891.

UNION No. 542, Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, has been formed in Oklahoma.

A MOVEMENT for higher wages is going on in nearly all the industries of Central Europe.

IN 1870 there were 739,167 children under sixteen years of age at work in factories in the United States.

VENETIAN and other fancy glass work is now being shipped from Brooklyn to Mexico, France and Germany.

THE eight-hour movement was indorsed at the recent convention of the National Association of Saddle and Harnessmakers.

IT is rumored that Mr. Powderly will tender his resignation to the General Assembly of the Knights of Labor, in Atlanta, Ga.

A STRIKE to prevent the abolition of the eight-hour rule took place at the smelting works in Pueblo, Col. The strikers won.

A SCHEME is announced for the construction of a ship canal between Edinburgh and Glasgow. The capital is placed at $35,000,000.

MR. TILLETT, one of the leaders of the recent strike in London, went to Rotterdam to exercise his influence in behalf of the strikers.

A STRIKE occurred in Antrim, Ireland, recently, where some patternmakers and kindred tradesmen went out for an advance of a half dollar a week.

ENGLAND allows children of thirteen to work if they attend school half the day. No one under eighteen and no women can work over sixty hours per week.

COMPRESSED air is being used as a motive power in some of the cities of France. It has started a new industry in the manufacture of plant for the purpose.

PRESIDENT GOMPERS, of the American Federation of Labor, reports that there are eighty-four leagues in all the big cities and towns in the United States.

THE Lynn Lasters' Protective Union paid $12,000 for ground for a hall to contain a lecture room, library, billiard hall, etc. The Protective Union has 10,000 members.

THERE is talk of reviving the poplin trade on a large scale in the North of Ireland. Poplins are a mixture of silk and wool, and were formerly manufactured in large quantities in Dublin.

THERE is a woman in Manchester, England, who manufactures children's cots, assisted by her daughter, a pretty girl of twenty. Both can handle a plane as well as any carpenter.

A LAUNDRYWOMEN'S union has been established in Birmingham, England, with a membership of thirty. The Secretery is Mrs. Elizabeth Solden, and the members meet weekly in a small hall.

THE five tailors' unions in Boston claim a membership of 7000, including cutters, contractors, pressers, tailors and trimmers and operators. Two thousand are idle, and 500 of the idle men are said to be cutters.

W. T. LEWIS, Secretary of the National Progressive Miners' Union, returned to Columbus, Ohio, after a two months' tour abroad. He went as a representative of the coal miners with the Scripp's League expedition.

JOHN MCPHERSON, President of Lodge J of the United Order of American Carpenters and Joiners, has been appointed by Mayor Grant, of New York city, a member of the Permanent World Fair Exposition Committee.

THE Labor Congress at Paris represented eighteen nationalities. The Poles were not allowed to organize openly. The meeting demanded eight hours; no night work; double pay for overtime, the same to be not over four hours per day; no work for employes under fourteen years of age; one holiday per week; no work on fete days; convict labor to be employed on great public works; equal pay for women and men.

# AMERICA'S CONVENTION.

### The International Congress to Meet at Washington.

The delegates to the International American Congress at Washington assembled at the State Department, and at 12 o'clock, by appointment, proceeded in a body from a waiting room to the diplomatic reception room. Here they were presented to Secretary Blaine, who delivered an address of welcome.

After the preliminary ceremonies at the State Department the delegates were escorted to the White House, where they were presented to President Harrison. Short complimentary addresses were made by several of the delegates, which were replied to by the President in the same courteous tone.

The scope and purposes of the Congress, as stated in the law passed May 24, 1888, are to consider:

First—Measures that shall tend to preserve the peace and promote the prosperity of the several American States.

Secondly—Measures toward the formation of an American Customs Union, under which the trade of the American nations with each other shall, so far as possible and profitable, be promoted.

Thirdly—The establishment of regular and frequent communication between the ports of the several American States and the ports of each other.

Fourthly—The establishment of a uniform system of customs regulations in each of the independent American States, to govern the mode of importation and exportation of merchandise and port dues and charges, a uniform method of determining the classification and valuation of such merchandise in the ports of each country, and a uniform system of invoices; and the subject of the sanitation of ships and quarantine.

Fifthly—The adoption of a uniform system of weights and measures and laws to protect the patent rights, copyrights and trade marks of citizens of either country in the other, and for the extradition of criminals.

Sixthly—The adoption of a common silver coin, to be issued by each government, the same to be a legal tender in all commercial transactions between the citizens of all of the American States.

Seventhly—An agreement upon and recommendation for adoption to their respective governments of a definite plan of arbitration of all questions, disputes and differences that may now or hereafter exist between them, to the end that all difficulties and disputes between such nations may be peaceably settled and wars prevented.

Eighthly—And to consider such other subjects relating to the welfare of the several States represented as may be presented by any of said States.

The countries represented and their delegates are as follows:

Argentine Republic—Vicente G. Quesada, Roque Saenz Pena, Manuel Quintana. Bolivia—Juan P. Velarde. Brazil—Lafayette Rodriguez Pereira, J. G. de Amaral Valente, Salvador de Mendonca. Chili—Emilio C. Varas, Jose Alfonso. Colombia—Jose M. Hurtado, Carlos Martinez de Silva, Climaco Calderon. Costa Rica—Manuel Aragon. Ecuador—Jose Maria Placido Caamano. Guatemala—Fernando Cruz. Honduras—Jeronimo Zelaya. Mexico—Matias Romero, J. N. Navarro, Jose Y. Limantour. Nicaragua—Horacio Guzman. Peru—F. C. C. Zegarra. San Salvador—Jacinto Castlelanos, Manuel Valdivieso. United States—John B. Henderson, Cornelius N. Bliss, Charles R. Flint, Clement Studebaker, T. Jefferson Coolidge, W. H. Trescot, Andrew Carnegie, Henry G. Davis, M. M. Estee, John F. Hanson. Uraguay—Alberto Nin. Venezuela—Nicanor Bolet Peraza, F. A. Silva, Jose Andrade.

# THE NATIONAL GAME.

OVER one hundred League games have been won by a single run.

LOUISVILLE has the record for most games lost in the American Association.

BALDWIN, of Columbus, has pitched more games than any Association pitcher.

DENNY and Glasscock will make Indianapolis their permanent residing place.

CLARKSON was promised $1000 extra if the Boston won the League championship.

KELLY, of Boston, is second in the League in bases stolen, a great showing for a man of his size.

PRESIDENT SPAULDING, of the Chicagos, says the League will fight the Brotherhood to the bitter end.

NEW YORK has won every series except the Boston, and Boston is ahead in every series except that with Indianapolis, which stands a tie.

JOHN I. ROGERS, the Philadelphia lawyer and attorney for the League, is of the opinion that the League has a valid claim upon its players for 1890 that can be enforced in the court.

THIS year's contest for the League championship pennant was the closest ever known. During the last month it was nip and tuck constantly between the Champions, New Yorks, and the Bostons.

THE annual meeting of the National League will be held in New York city on November 13. There will be plenty of business, and it will all be done under cover---as secret as the proceedidgs of a Brotherhood meeting.

IF Clarkson goes to California this winter, as is highly probable, he will be accompanied by his wife. He will not pitch many games, and will return in time to coach the candidates for the Harvard University nine.

ANDREWS, the fielder whom the Philadelphia management recently released to Indianapolis, made a great record both in his position and at the bat. Captain Glasscock regards him as a great acquisition to his team.

CAPTAIN HANLON, of the Pittsburgs, who is one of the most prominent members of the Brotherhood of League Ball Players, says that the players will demand of the League certain concessions, and that these concessions must be met. If they are not met, the players will certainly adopt decisive measures.

IN the last game at Cleveland between the home nine and the Bostons, Captain Kelly, of the latter club, who was sitting on the player's bench, but was not playing, took umbrage at a decision of Umpire McQuaid, and threatened to strike him. Kelly, amid considerable excitement, was ejected from the ground.

| LEAGUE RECORD. | Won. | Lost. | Percentage |
|---|---|---|---|
| New York | 83 | 43 | .659 |
| Boston | 83 | 45 | .648 |
| Chicago | 67 | 65 | .508 |
| Philadelphia | 63 | 64 | .496 |
| Pittsburg | 61 | 71 | .462 |
| Cleveland | 61 | 72 | .459 |
| Indianapolis | 59 | 75 | .440 |
| Washington | 41 | 83 | .331 |

| AMERICAN ASSOCIATION RECORD. | Won. | Lost. | Percentage. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Brooklyn | 88 | 42 | .677 |
| St. Louis | 85 | 44 | .659 |
| Athletic | 71 | 55 | .563 |
| Baltimore | 69 | 58 | .543 |
| Cincinnati | 71 | 61 | .538 |
| Columbus | 56 | 76 | .424 |
| Kansas City | 53 | 78 | .405 |
| Louisville | 26 | 105 | .198 |


**Some Foolish People**

Allow a cough to run until it gets beyond the reach of medicine. They often say: "Oh, it will wear away," but in most cases it wears them away. Could they be induced to try the successful medicine called Kemp's Balsam, which is sold on a positive guarantee to cure, they would immediately see the excellent effect after taking the first dose. Price 50c. and $1. *Trial size free.* At all druggists.

THE United States imported 436,503,000 pounds of coffee last year, at a cost of $60,500,000.

**Marriage**

Is but the stepping-stone to those divine institutions, the family and the home, which constitute the very foundation on which our nation rests; and upon the health and strength of the wife, and mother, depends the sunshine and enjoyment of the home, and the prosperity of the family. Thousands of wives, and thousands of single ladies, drag out a weary existence in consequence of perplexing "female disorders," in total ignorance of the fact, that Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a positive cure for the most complicated and obstinate cases of leucorrhea, prolapsus, weak back, "female weakness," anteversion, retroversion, bearing-down sensations, chronic congestion, inflammation, ulceration and kindred ailments. Guaranteed to give satisfaction, or money refunded. All druggists.

Dr. Pierce's Pellets—cleanse and regulate the stomach, bowels and system generally. One a dose; purely vegetable.

THERE are 1200 persons of the name of Smith employed in the United States postal service.

Those who use Dobbins's Electric Soap each week (*and their name is legion*), save their clothes and strength, and let the *soap* do the work. Did *you* ever try it? If not, *do so* next Monday *sure*. Ask your grocer for it.

"BIRCH BARK" lawn parties are the latest in Maine.

**Lung Troubles and Wasting**

Diseases can be cured, if properly treated in time, as shown by the following statement from D. C. FREEMAN, Sydney: "Having been a great sufferer from pulmonary attacks, and gradually wasting away for the past two years, it affords me pleasure to testify that SCOTT'S EMULSION of Cod Liver Oil with Lime and Soda has given me great relief, and I cheerfully recommend it to all suffering in a similar way to myself. In addition, I would say that it is very pleasant to take."

"The race is not to him who doth the swiftest run,
Nor the battle to the man who shoots with the longest gun."

"All the samee" a long gun *does* count, and "the tallest pole gets the persimmons." If you are not satisfied with your equipment for the race for financial success, or position in the battle of life, take our advice and write to B. F. Johnson & Co., Richmond, Va., and our word for it they will show you how to get a fresh start, with the best possible chance of winning some of the big prizes.

**Oregon, the Paradise of Farmers.**

Mild, equable climate, certain and abundant crops. Best fruit, grain, grass and stock country in the world. Full information free. Address Oregon Im'igrat'n Board, Portland, Ore.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c. per bottle

**Rheumatism**

TRADE MARK

PROMPTLY AND PERMANENTLY Cured by St. Jacobs Oil AT DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS

BALTO. MD. THE CHAS. A. VOGELER CO.

NYNU—40

**Ely's Cream Balm**

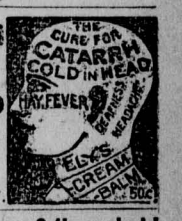
IS SURE TO CURE

**COLD IN HEAD**

QUICKLY.

Apply Balm into each nostril.

ELY BROS., 56 Warren St., N. Y.



**For Dairy, Farm & Household**

**Frank's American Wonder Machine** awarded highest medals. Approved of and found O K by the highest dairy faculties. A child can use it. Always produces finest granular butter (the very gilt edged) from sweet milk or cream in 2 minutes. Works from one pint up to the largest quantity. Makes more butter. Clear profit 80 to 120 per cent. Buttermilk remains perfectly sweet for coffee, &c. Is also recommended by children's physicians as best baby food. Machine also makes finest ice cream in 4 minutes. Five quarts, $5.50; 14 quarts, $10; 40 quarts, $23, &c. Send for testimonials and circulars to **F. A. Frank & Co.**, Patentees & Sole Mfrs., 316 E. 32d St., New York. *Reliable agents wanted.*

**AGENTS** Send for **E. B. TREAT'S** Catalogue of new books. **Shots at Sundry Targets**, by Talmage $2.50. Quick sales. Big pay. Also, **Mother, Home & Heaven**, 400 best authors. Edited by T. L. Cuyler. $2.75. 192,000 sold. **500%**

**Curiosities of Bible** $2. By Mail. E. B. TREAT, N. Y.

**OPIUM HABIT.**

**A Valuable Treatise Giving** full information of an Easy and Speedy cure *free* to the afflicted. DR. J. C. HOFFMAN, Jefferson, Wisconsin.

**PARALYSIS** CURED. New methods. Write for particulars to SANITARIUM, Union Springs, N. Y.

**DROPSY**

**TREATED FREE.**

**Positively Cured with Vegetable Remedies.**

Have cured thousands of cases. Cure patients pronounced hopeless by best physicians. From first dose symptoms disappear; in ten days at least two-thirds all symptoms removed. Send for free book testimonials of miraculous cures. Ten days' treatment free by mail. If you order trial, send 10c. in stamps to pay postage. DR. H. H. GREEN & SONS, Atlanta, Ga.

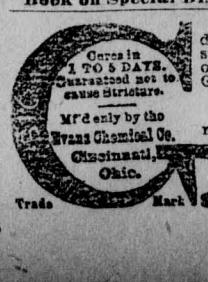
**CANCER** NEW TREATMENT. **ABALTIO,**

As applied at the Holland Medical and Cancer Institute, Buffalo, N. Y., removes Cancer without pain or use of knife. Scores of patients speak in unqualified terms of praise of the success of this treatment. Write for circular. **HOLLAND MEDICINE CO., Buffalo, N. Y**

**Dr. Lobb,** After ALL others fail, consult **329 N. 15th St. PHILA., PA.**

Twenty years' continuous practice in the treatment and cure of the **awful effects of early vice**, destroying both mind and body. Medicine and treatment for one month, **Five Dollars**, sent securely sealed from observation to any address.

**Book on Special Diseases free.**




I prescribe and fully endorse Big G as the only specific for the certain cure of this disease. G. H. INGRAHAM, M. D., Amsterdam, N. Y.

We have sold Big G for many years, and it has given the best of satisfaction. D. R. DYCHE & CO., Chicago, Ill.

**$1.00.** Sold by Druggists.

# CHINESE TAILORS.

## A Visit to a Mongolian Clothing House in New York.

### Suits that Cost from Ten Dollars to Two Hundred Each.

There are many Chinese tailor shops in New York. Mott street is filled with them. They are in cellars, where pig-tailed Mongolians sit and watch on three-legged stools, and a password or a detective is needed to pass a stranger from the street. They are in the rear of first-floor shops and some are in upper stories, through long, winding halls that smell of dried fish and frying pig's tails. The clothes are kept on dingy shelves and in boxes under dark counters, and only form part of the general stock, like nails in a hardware shop. But there is only one swell Chinese tailor in New York city, and he is known to the business public as Mei Lee Wa and Co., and is familiarly called Mr. Mei by those who have the honor of his personal acquaintance. His place of business is in the Bowery, where he occupies the first floor and the basement of one of the largest buildings.

The tailor shop looks as little like the customary clothing store as a Chinese laundry does like a fashionable drawing room. It is a large room filled with tables piled high with goods, and clothing seems to be about the only thing that is not offered for sale. At the door, behind a small counter, generally sit two men. One is short, stout, shrewd-eyed and smiling. He wears American clothes, with his pigtail carefully coiled out of sight under a fashionable straw hat. He is the head salesman, and a capable one, too, if appearances count for anything. The other is slender and melancholy. He affects the sombre in attire, and wears a black felt hat of the prevailing undertaker style. He spends his time fingering a kindergarten counting machine and making up accounts with a piece of India ink or a paint brush on the long pages of a brown paper note book. He is the bookkeeper, and is said to be one of the most expert hieroglyphic makers in the Chinese quarter.

The under salesman is aldermanic in form and dresses very much as an American does in hot weather, with his coat off and the sleeves of his white shirt rolled up to the elbows. His knowledge of English is confined by strictly commercial limits, but his winning smile is broad enough to cover any linguistic deficiencies he may possess.

A casual caller might fancy at the door that Mr. Mei kept a tea store. Before he had gone twenty feet he would credit him with keeping a crockery store. Another half dozen paces would change his opinion again, with another change in the appearance of the store. On the first row of tables are kept Chinese wares of all styles and at all prices, from common crockery sets worth $5 each to a superb red vase worth $1000. On the next row are glassware and square boxes holding tea and spiced herbs. Behind glass cases, against the wall, are knick-knacks in ivory and gilt, worth a week's wages for every square inch of surface. Farther back in the store are laundry goods and the various utensils used by the frugal Mongolians for their housekeeping.

Against the rear wall, which conceals from the barbarian world the living apartments of Mr. Mei and pretty Mrs. Mei, is kept the clothing. It is all made in China and imported in bulk. Here are clothes enough to deck out the 8000 Chinamen of New York in holiday attire and keep them in their Sunday clothes for a year.

A Chinaman's every day outfit is beautiful in its simplicity. It consists of a pair of short loose trousers, an undershirt, a short coat that is called Chan Sa Tien, or something that sounds like that, and an overcoat known to the initiated as a Foo Soi Sam. The boots, called Tien San Hi, together with the hat and hosiery, complete the wardrobe.

The undershirt does not differ materially from that worn by native New Yorkers, and is usually made of pongee silk. Chinese dudes when not working in their laundries wear finer grades of silk. The long coat is only worn on festal occasions by the common classes of Chinese. The workingmen usually content themselves with the short coat. The long garment costs from $10 to $15, depending upon the wealth and rank of the wearer. The lowest priced article is made of coarse silk and is usually blue or black in color. The short coat sometimes cost $200, but the variety usually seen on the streets can be bought for from $5 to $8. It is made of silk and is often given a waterproof gloss and does double service as coat and umbrella.

The sandal-shaped boots are made of cloth and have soles an inch thick. These soles are fashioned of layers of cotton pressed together, and are as impervious to moisture as sole leather. The tops of the shoes are embroidered and they sell at from $1.50 to $50 a pair. As none of the coats have sleeves the selection of a suit of Chinese clothes is both simple and satisfactory. The customer simply fits the garment around his neck and takes care to select one that is not too long for him and the task is done.

Mr. Mei's clerks follow an admirable system in selling their clothing by the wholesale. They have a number of little wooden manikins, which are dressed in the various costumes offered for sale. These are the samples and from them the choice is made. The higher grades of clothing are not offered for sale indiscriminately. They are the marks of rank and can only be worn by those entitled to the honor.

While there are a number of Chinese clothing stores in New York there is no Chinese tailor. All clothing is ready made. Thanks to the Celestial style of coats, every one from a giant to a hunch-backed dwarf can be fitted with equal ease, and, as to trousers, all that is ever seen of them by the public is the bottoms, which to be in style must flap against the ankles at every step.—*Mail and Express.*

### Chinese Floating Gardens.

In a recent number of the China *Review* Dr. Macgowan describes the manner in which floating fields and gardens are formed in China. In the month of April a bamboo raft 10 feet to 12 feet long and about half as broad, is prepared. The poles are lashed together with interstices of an inch between each. Over this a layer of straw an inch thick is spread, and then a coating two inches thick of adhesive mud, taken from the bottom of a canal or pond, which receives the seed. The raft is moored to the bank in still water, and requires no further attention. The straw soon gives way and the soil also, the roots drawing support from the water alone. In about twenty days the raft becomes covered with the creeper, and its stems and roots are gathered for cooking. In autumn its small white petals and yellow stamens, nestling among the round leaves, present a very pretty appearance. In some places marshy land is profitably cultivated in this manner. Besides these floating vegetable gardens there are also floating rice fields. Upon rafts constructed as above weeds and adherent mud were placed as a flooring, and when the rice shoots were ready for transplanting they were placed in the floating soil, which being adhesive and held in place by weed roots, the plants were maintained in position throughout the season. The rice thus planted ripened in from 60 to 70 in place of 100 days. The rafts are cabled to the shore, floating on lakes, pools, or sluggish streams. These floating fields served to avert famines, whether by drought or flood. When other fields were submerged and their crops sodden or rotten these floated and flourished, and when a drought prevailed they subsided with the falling water, and while the soil around was arid advanced to maturity. Agricultural treatises contain plates representing rows of extensive rice fields moored to sturdy trees on the banks of rivers or lakes which existed formerly in the lacustrine regions of the Lower Yang-tsze and Yellow River.

### Subsisting on Dried Coca Leaves.

The dried leaves of the coca plant, which is cultivated on the slopes of the Andes, form an important article of internal trade among the various native tribes. It is estimated that not less than 3,000,000 pounds are consumed annually. After the morning meal men and women alike take a mouthful of the leaves mixed with a little lime: fresh leaves are added throughout the day, and without any additional food the consumer is enabled to do a hard day's work.

The self-made man is frequently exceedingly proud of a very poor job.

### The Stage Coach.

Tarnished and battered and old,
Heartlessly hidden away,
Left to the moth and the mold,
Darkness and dust and decay.
This was the pride of its day.
Now all its glory is o er—
Faded and vanished for aye;
Gone are the driver and four!

How shall its story be to'd?
What shall a song of it say?
Once it was brilliant as gold,
Once it was gilded and gay.
Fine in their festal array,
Many the bride that it bore.
Now are they wrin led and gray,
Gone are the driver and four!

'Long through the heat and the cold,
Ever from May until May,
Over the highways it rolled.
Time has now made it his prey.
Never a stately di play,
Never a dash as of yore,
Never a swing or a sway;
Gone are the driver and four!

Over new roads that men lay
Rush we with rattle and roar.
Only sweet memories stay;
Gone are the driver and four!

—*Bissell Clinton in Harper's.*

## HUMOROUS.

A police court might well be called a fine institution.

A horse may pull with all his might, but never with his mane.

A knotty problem—The highest possible speed for ocean vessels.

The electrician is a good soldier. He knows how to charge a battery.

When the barber talks too much, his stories are generaly illustrated with cuts.

The dentist's daughter hears her father approaching: "Oh dear, Edward, here comes my father. If he should find us together here we are lost. Oh, he is coming! You will have either to ask for my hand—or let him pull out a tooth for you."

Scene, the garden of a country villa.—Passerby (at the gate): "Gardener, what is the matter up at the house—that terrible screeching?" Gardener putting his hand to his ear to listen): "I can't make out exactly. Either the lady is practising singing, or some vile animal has got into the hen-house."

### Do Cats Count.

After reading all the accounts of the interesting experiments lately performed on the famous "Sally," I am persuaded the following incident may not be without a certain interest to some readers of *Nature*:

About two weeks ago the cat of a dairyman in this neighborhood gave birth to three kittens. Next day one of them was removed, during the mother's absence, and drowned. On returning from a foraging expedition, and discovering her loss, puss immediately set out in search, presumably, of the missing one. All her efforts in this direction, of course, proved fruitless; but evidently determined to at least make up the right number, she did so, curiously enough, by carrying off, from its nest close by, a young hare, not more than a week old. This she is at present suckling side by side with her own kittens. In view of these facts the above question very naturally suggests itself.—*Nature.*

### His Heart on His Right Side.

Frank Havens, aged 38 years, dropped dead recently at Council Bluffs, Iowa. A post mortem examination disclosed an abnormal arrangement of the vital organs. The heart was on the right side, the apex lying against the second rib. About two quarts of blood surrounded the heart. The liver was on the left side of the abdomen and the stomach on the right. His lungs were only one-third the normal size, and were pressed upward. How the man could have lived any length of time after birth seems a mystery to the surgeons. The coroner's jury returned a verdict that death resulted from a rupture of the heart.


Entire freedom from injurious drugs makes "Tansill's Punch" 5c. Cigars most popular.

**The Liver**

And kidneys are organs which it is important should be kept in good condition, and yet they are overworked and abused by nearly everybody, until they become worn out, clogged up or diseased. Hood's Sarsaparilla cures all difficulties with these organs, rouses them to healthy action, and tones the whole digestive organism.

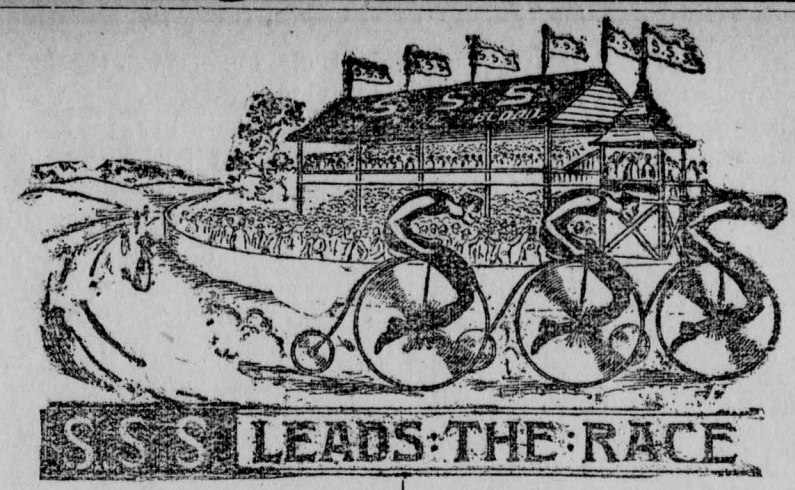
"I have been using Hood's Sarsaparilla for indigestion and liver trouble. It has greatly benefited me, and I think it is fully as good a medicine as claimed."—E. S. CHESEBRO, chief engineer fire dept., Stonington, Ct.

N. B.—If you decide to take Hood's Sarsaparilla do not be induced to take any other.

**Hood's Sarsaparilla**

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

**100 Doses One Dollar**




All the old potash, mercury and sarsaparilla mixtures left far behind. S. S. S. never fails to cure. This magic remedy builds the system up instead of tearing it down. If you ever had blood disease, don't fail to take S. S. S. If you have ever taken mercury and potash, get it out of your system by using **Swift's Specific.**

**The Best in the World.**

I think Swift's Specific is the best blood remedy in the world. I have known it to make some wonderful cures of patients who were considered incurable.
D. M. GRAYSON, Crowville, La.

Swift's Specific entirely cured me of a severe case of blood poison which obstinately resisted and refused to be cured for over 26 years. The regular medical remedies of mercury and potash only added fuel to the flame. I suffered during most of this long time with ulcers, blotches and sores of the most offensive character, and was for a long time practically an invalid. In less than thirty days use of S. S. S. I was all cleared up sound and well. This has been nearly a year ago, and no sign of any return of the old enemy. JOHN B. WILLIS,
87 Clark Street, Atlanta, Ga.

I have seen Swift's Specific used, and known of many cases of the worst form of blood diseases which have been cured by it. I know the proprietors to be gentlemen of the highest type and utmost reliability. I recommend it as a great blood remedy, unequalled by anything that I know of.
M. B. WHARTON,
Pastor 1st Baptist Church, Montgomery, Ala.

TWO BOTTLES.

Two bottles of Swift's Specific cured me of a bad condition of my blood, from which I had suffered for 18 months. I had blotches and sores which were painful and troublesome. S. S. S. is much better than potash and mercury mixtures, and I recommend it above all blood remedies.
E. D. COMPTON, Homeland, Va.

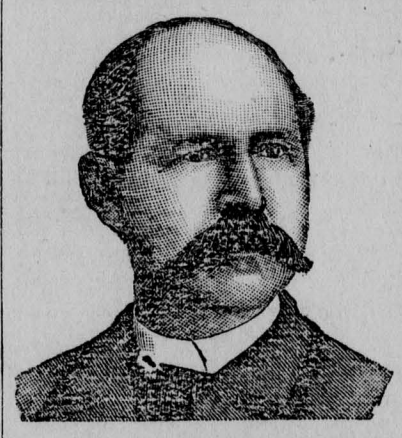
Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free. THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.

**DR. KOEHLER'S FAVORITE COLIC MIXTURE**
for all domestic animals, will cure 99 out of every 100 cases of colic, whether flatulent or spasmodic. Rarely more than 1 or 2 doses necessary. It does not constipate, rather acts as a laxative and is entirely harmless. After 20 years of trial in more than 3000 cases, our guarantee is worth something. **Colic must be treated promptly.** Expend a few cents and you have a cure on hand, **ready when needed,** and perhaps save a valuable horse. If not at your druggist's, enclose 50 cents for sample bottle, sent prepaid.
Address **DR. KOEHLER & CO., Bethlehem, Pa.**

*I use Dr. Koehler's "Favorite Colic Mixture" right along with success. It is the best colic medicine I have ever seen.*
ISAAC MOOG, Horse Dealer, Brooklyn, New York.

*We cheerfully recommend Dr. Koehler's "Favorite Colic Mixture." Would not be without it as long as we have horses.*
ISAAC MOSES & BRO., Sale and Exchange Stables, Easton, Pa

**CAUTION** **W. L. DOUGLAS'** name and the price are stamped on the bottom of all Shoes advertised by him before leaving his factory; this protects the wearers against **high prices** and **inferior goods.** Take none unless so stamped, nor be deceived by others claimed to be as good, on which dealers make more profit—but send direct to factory, and receive by return mail what you want. State kind, button, congress or lace, wide or narrow toe, size and width, and enclose price with order. Prompt delivery and satisfaction guaranteed. Address
**W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.**



**W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE FOR GENTLEMEN.**

**Our claims for this shoe over $3 all other shoes advertised are:**
**It contains better material.**
**It is more stylish, better fitting and durable.**
**It gives better general satisfaction.**
**It saves more money for the consumer.**
**Its great success is due to merit.**
**It cannot be duplicated by any other manufacturer.**
**It is the best in the world, and has a larger demand than any other $3 shoe advertised.**
**$5,000** will be paid to any person who will prove the above statements to be untrue.

The following line of shoes will be found to be of the same high standard of excellence:
**$5.00 GENUINE HAND-SEWED SHOE.**
**$4.00 HAND-SEWED WELT SHOE.**
**$3.50 POLICE AND FARMERS' SHOE.**
**$2.50 EXTRA VALUE CALF SHOE.**
**$2.25 WORKINGMAN'S SHOE.**
**$2.00 GOOD-WEAR SHOE.**
**$2.00 and $1.75 BOYS' SCHOOL SHOES.**
All made in Congress, Button and Lace.

**W. L. DOUGLAS $3 AND $2 SHOES FOR LADIES.**
Both Ladies' Shoes are made in sizes from 1 to 7, including half sizes, and B, C, D, E and EE widths.
**STYLES OF LADIES' SHOES.**
**"The French Opera," "The Spanish Arch Opera," "The American Common Sense," "The Medium Common Sense." All made in Button in the Latest Styles. Also French Opera in Front Lace, on $3 Shoe only.**
**SPECIAL.** **W. L. DOUGLAS' $3 GRAIN SHOE** (laced) for Gentlemen, with heavy tap sole and strictly waterproof, is just out.
**W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.**

**PISO'S CURE FOR** 25 CTS
Best Cough Medicine. Recommended by Physicians. Cures where all else fails. Pleasant and agreeable to the taste. Children take it without objection. By druggists.
25 CTS **CONSUMPTION**

**JOSEPH H. HUNTER,** ATTORNEY, WASHINGTON, D. C., WILL GET YOUR PENSION without DELAY

**HARNESS**
**AT A BARGAIN?**
Are you alive to your interest and wish to save money, don't fail to send **6 cents** in stamps for our **Great Bargain** we offer to one person at each postoffice.
**UNION MACHINE COMPANY,**
**WALNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA, PA.**

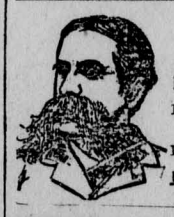
**HOME STUDY.** Book-keeping, Business Forms, Penmanship, Arithmetic, Short-hand, etc., thoroughly taught by MAIL. Circulars free. **Bryant's College, 457** Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.

**RAIN! RAIN! RAIN!**

If there's one set of men who appreciate a good waterproof coat it is the farmer. He knows that a "Fish Brand Slicker" costs him less per year than any garment made. Did you know it rains or snows one day in three the whole year through? A "Fish Brand Slicker" makes every day a pleasant day to its lucky owner. Go anywhere with it in rain, hail, sleet, snow, or blow, it is wind and water proof. Costs less than rubber, and lasts ten times as long. Rubber is good for show days, but will rip in a week. If you want a coat for hard wear and hard weather, get the "Fish Brand Slicker." Every good thing has its imitation, so has the "Fish Brand Slicker." Look out. Beware of worthless imitations, every garment stamped with "Fish Brand" Trade Mark. Don't accept any inferior coat when you can have the "Fish Brand Slicker" delivered without extra cost. Particulars and illustrated catalogue free.
**A. J. TOWER, - Boston, Mass.**

**LATEST IMPROVED HORSE POWER**
**Machines for THRESHING & CLEANING Grain, also Machines for SAWING WOOD with Circular and Cross-Cut Drag Saws.**
Acknowledged by all to be **THE BEST** regarding

**EASY DRAFT, DURABILITY & QUANTITY OF WORK**
60 page pamphlet **Free.** Address **A. W. GRAY'S SONS,**
PATENTEES AND SOLE MANUFACTURERS.
**MIDDLETOWN SPRINGS, VT.**



**JONES**
**HE PAYS THE FREIGHT.**
5 Ton Wagon Scales, Iron Levers, Steel Bearings, Brass Tare Beam and Beam Box for
**$60.**
Every size Scale. For free price list mention this paper and address
**JONES OF BINGHAMTON,**
BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

**OPIUM** and Whiskey Habits cured at home without pain. Book of particulars sent **FREE.**
B. M. WOOLLEY, M.D.
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**BEST IN THE WORLD**
Get the Genuine. Sold Everywhere.

**BASE BALL** Chadwick's Manual. 7 in. x 5 in. 70 pages. Illuminated Cover.
**SENT FREE** on application enclosing one (2c.) stamp, by addressing
THEODORE HOLLAND, P. O. Box 120, Phila., Pa.

**OPIUM** HABIT. Only Certain and easy CURE in the World. Dr. J. L. STEPHENS, Lebanon, O

**FARMS** Do you want to buy or sell? If so send stamp for circ'l'r to **LANDS** *Curtis & Buffett,* 233 Broadway, N. Y.

**PEERLESS DYES** Are the BEST. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.

# The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE. H. A. THOMPSON.

SWOPE & THOMPSON,

Editors & Proprietors.

"THE ITEM" WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE FOLLOWING RATES IN ADVANCE:

ONE YEAR,.....$1.00
SIX MONTHS,..... .50
THREE MONTHS,..... .25

For Advertising Rates, apply to Publishers.

*Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton Depot, Pa., as Second Calss Mail Matter.*


THE Western Union Telegraph company has petitioned the councils of Phiadelphia for permission to put the telegraph wires in that city under ground.

IF President Harrison wants a good man with great ability to fill the position of Commissioner of Pensions he can find him in the person of Hon. L. E. Atkinson, our able representative in congress. Mr. Atkinson is a man of keen judgement, was a faithful soldier during the war, and would fill the position with credit to himself and to the administration.

AT last the severe requirements of the acts of Congress with regard to the dynamite guns of the Vesuvius have been met, and that vessel is now ready to drop 500-pound shells at the rate of five in ten minutes from each gun, at a range of one mile. As there were no precedents or formulæ to serve as data, this result had to be attained by patiently experimenting. The Vesuvius is now ready for the official trial, and after that will be prepared to meet any enemy that may have the temerity to challenge her.

WHY dosn't uncle John Wanamaker urge the matter of a parcels post? This has long been a hoppy of the postmaster general and we hope to see it materalize soon. The exhorbitant rates of the express companies for carrying parcels is robbery and none but the government can provide a remedy. The English postoffice does all the express business of Great Britian, carries the parcels at an average of eleven cents each, and makes a profit of $2,250,000 a year by so doing. There are some good things about the English Postal Service which this country might adopt and among them are the parcels post and free transportation of newspapers.

THE fifty workmen who went to Europe under the auspices of the Scripps League have returned, after visiting many different cities in Great Britian, France and Germany. They have enjoyed a good opportunity to see the condition of their fellowlaborer abroad, both at his work and at his home. Their report will be awaited with no little interest, but in the meantime we can foreshow its purport from various published interviews with the men, while they were passing through this city on their way home. The pith of their testimony seems to be contained in the following: Without an exception they are of the opinion that the American workmen are better housed, better fed, better paid, better clothed and generally better off than their European fellows.—*American Economist.*

EVRY boy who wants to be a successful and a useful man should guard against evil companionship. No lad can come to manhood without coming in contact with temptation, and it assumes no more insidious and attractive form than when it comes in the guise of a comrade. The ability to resist is the test of moral stamina and an unfailing index to character. Temptations are on every hand; it is far easier to do wrong than to do right, and the solicitations of wicked companions are too often powerfully reinforced by private inclination. But in sturdy resistance alone lies safety. And the student of humanity knows that the human wrecks that strew the shores of time came to such a melancholy ending because of inability to resist evil promptings. The doctrine of the survival of the fittest is true to this extent, that he who hasn't moral fibre enough to choose the path of right doing and to walk firmly therein, generally fails of success. However advantageous may be his start in life he falters by the way, and others who have a wiser view of life and a clearer comprehension of its perils and its opportunities take his crown. The occupations and preferences of the boy are a pretty fair index of the future of the man. He who loafs about the street corners, or in billiard rooms and other low places of amusement, who has no relish for books, no thirst for knowledge, who thinks it manly to ape the vices of those who are older than himself, who disregards the admonitions of his mother and is "too big" to attend Sunday school, will be a failure as a man and will probably not live half his days unless a miracle intervenes in his behalf. To be successful is much simpler than many suppose. It is simply to keep one's record clean and to do right under all circumstances. None know this better than those who realize, as the shadows lengthen, that they have failed themselves.—*Altoona Tribune.*

### Remarkable Will Power.

Three stories were told over after-dinner cigars the other day, showing the power of man's will. One was a young officer in the English army who was peculiarly stubborn and irascible. He had been confined to his bed after a severe attack of the heart and was unable to move. His physician asked one of his fellow-officers to warn him that he would never get out of bed again, that he might arrange his affairs before death When the sick man was told what the doctor had said he arose in bed excitedly and said: "I will never get up again, eh? I will walk to the doctor myself and show him." He jumped to the floor, walked across the rooom and fell dead.

The other was about a Sheriff out West, who, when arresting a man, was stabbed through the heart. He seized the man by the shoulders, after the blade struck him, pressed him to the ground, drew his revolver and deliberately thrusting it down the strugling prisoner's throat, pulled the trigger at the instant he him self died.

The third story was regarding another officer who was hunting down a thief. The man thought he had given his pursuer the slip, but just as he entered the door of a railroad car the officer appeared in the other. The thief instantly fired, the bullet penetrating his pursuer's brain. The officer, however, returned the shot, bringing his man to the ground. He then dragged himself along the aisle of the car, firing as he crawled, until his revolver was empty. He was dead when he was picked up a second after he ceased to shoot.—*Boston Gazette.*

### Additional Local.

—The iron trade retains its healthy tone. The amount of manufactured and raw material going into consumption is without precedent in the history of the country. In 1887 the product of steel rails was about half a million tons heavier than it will be this year, but this deficiency has been fully made up in miscellaneous products. There is no unusual activity in manufactured iron, except in structural material, for which there is great pressure to secure deliveries before the close of the building season.

—Mr. C. S. Bechdolt, late assistant chief engineer of the middle division of the Pennsylvania road at Harrisburg, has gone to Jersey City to take the place of assistant chief engineer A. P. Gest, of the New York division, who was appointed superintendent of the Bedford division of the road.

—"We are going to have an early fall and a long, cold, hard winter," remarked an old farmer, who dropped into our office on Saturday last. "How do you figure that out?' we inquired. "In the first place," the farmer replied, "just try the skin of any of your fruit. You will find your apples and peaches and grapes, and all your fruit, for that matter, which is home grown, with a thicker and tougher skin than you have seen for several years. This is one of the indications. That is the way nature takes care of her products. Last winter apples and other fruits were so thin skinned and tender that it was hard to gather them without bruising them, if you will remember, and we had an extraordinarily mild winter. Corn is another of nature's signboards. The ears this year are protected by thicker and stronger husks, than I have seen before for years. Wheat and rye straw are tougher, hay is wirier and the seed pods are better protected than usual. Those are old farmer's signs, and they are good ones, because it don't come from any moon-planting superstition, but from actual observation year after year by a class of men whose interests lie in keeping close watch of all of nature's moods."—*Ex.*

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## Fall and Winter Goods.

I have received this week a large invoice of Fall and Winter Goods, comprising Gloves, Flannel Shirts, Underclothing, Etc. My stock is always up to the times in styles and prices. You always get the worth of your money here. Call and see the new goods. I keep a complete line of school stationery.

Respectfully,
G. W. WRIGHT.

oooooooooooooooooooooooooooooooooo

G. M. Green. H. E. Green. W. D. E. Green.

## G. M. Green & Sons,

DEALERS IN

All Kinds of Lumber,

and Manufacturers of

**Flooring, Doors, Sash, Frames, Lath, Shingles, &c., &c.**

Bill Stuff Cut to Order.

☞All Bills Promptly Filled.☜

ADDRESS,

G. M. GREEN & SONS,
CASSVILLE, PENN'A.


## PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Schedule in effect November 25th 1888.

| LEAVE WESTWARD. | | | | LEAVE EASTWARD. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pacific Express. | Way Passenger. | Altoona Accommodat'n. | STATIONS. | Sea Shore Express. | Mail. | Altoona Accom. |
| p. m. | a. m. | a.m. | | p. m. | p.m. | a. m. |
| 11 25 | 4 30 | | Philadelphia | 3 15 | 1045 | |
| a. m. | | | | a. m. | | |
| 3 10 | 8 15 | 4 15 | Harrisburg | 11 40 | 7 00 | 10 20 |
| | 8 33 | 4 33 | Marysville | 11 22 | 6 39 | 10 02 |
| 3 38 | 8 54 | 4 49 | Duncannon | 11 07 | 6 21 | 9 45 |
| 4 00 | 9 26 | 5 16 | Newport | 10 44 | 5 50 | 9 15 |
| | 9 52 | 5 36 | Thompsout'n | 10 25 | 5 26 | 8 52 |
| 4 34 | 10 13 | 5 54 | Port Royal | 10 09 | 5 09 | 8 32 |
| 4 39 | 10 20 | 6 00 | Mifflin | 10 05 | 5 03 | 8 27 |
| 5 01 | 10 46 | 6 23 | Lewistown Jn | 9 43 | 4 38 | 8 00 |
| | 10 55 | 6 32 | Granville | 9 36 | 4 29 | 7 52 |
| 5 22 | 11 14 | 6 48 | McVeytown | 9 20 | 4 12 | 7 37 |
| 5 40 | 11 39 | 7 10 | N. Hamilton | 9 02 | 3 51 | 7 17 |
| 5 46 | 11 46 | 7 15 | Mt. Union | 8 56 | 3 46 | 7 11 |
| 5 54 | 11 55 | 7 22 | MAPLETON | 8 51 | 3 38 | 7 05 |
| 6 00 | 12 03 | 7 29 | Mill Creek | 8 45 | 3 32 | 6 59 |
| 6 12 | 12 17 | 7 40 | Huntingdon | 8 35 | 3 20 | 6 48 |
| 6 25 | 12 31 | 7 54 | Petersburg | 8 20 | 3 06 | 6 35 |
| 6 33 | 12 40 | 8 01 | Barree | 8 13 | 2 59 | 6 29 |
| 6 40 | 12 46 | 8 07 | Spruce Creek | 8 06 | 2 54 | 6 24 |
| 6 54 | 12 59 | 8 20 | Birmingham | 7 55 | 2 42 | 6 13 |
| 7 00 | 1 07 | 8 26 | Tyrone | 7 49 | 2 35 | 6 07 |
| 7 11 | 1 16 | 8 34 | Tipton | 7 40 | 2 26 | 5 59 |
| 7 22 | 1 26 | 8 44 | Bellwood | 7 32 | 2 18 | 5 51 |
| 7 30 | 1 32 | 8 49 | Elizabeth Fur | 7 26 | 2 11 | 5 42 |
| 7 45 | 1 45 | 9 00 | Altoona | 7 15 | 2 00 | 5 35 |
| 12 45 | 6 50 | | Pittsburg | | 5 30 | |
| p. m. | p. m. | a.m. | | p. m. | a.m. | a. m. |

Mail Express east leaves Altoona at 6:20 p. m., daily, Tyrone, 6:52; Birmingham, 6:59; Spruce Creek, 7:10; Petersburg, 7:22; Huntingdon, 7:37; Mapleton, 7:53; Mount Union, 8:00; Harrisburg, 10:45 and arrives at Philadelphia at 4:25 a. m.

Fast Line leaves Philadelphia daily at 11:50 a. m., Mount Union 6:11 p. m.; Huntingdon, 6:30; Altoona, 7:50 and arrives at Pittsburg at 11:55 p. m.

Day Express east leaves Pittsburg at 8:00 a. m., daily, Altoona, 11:50 a. m.. Huntingdon, 12:48 p. m., Mount Union, 1:08; Harrisburg, 3:20, and arrives at Philadelphia at 6:50 p. m.

Philadelphia Express east leaves daily, (except Sunday) Pittsburg at 4:30 p. m., Altoona, 9:05; Huntingdon 10:12; Harrisburg, 1:00 a. m., and arrives at Philadelphia at 4:25 a. m.

Fast Line east leaves Pittsburg at 8.10 p. m., daily, Altoona, 12:01 a. m., Huntingdon, 12:58; Harrisburg, 3:30, and arrives at Philadelphia at 6:50 a. m.

Mail train west leaves Philadelphia daily at 7:00 a. m., Harrisburg, 11:20; Mount Union, 1:56 p. m., Huntingdon, 2:17; Altoona, 3:40, and arrives at Pittsburg at 8:10 p. m.

## HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP MOUNTAIN RAILROAD.

New Schedule Nov. 29th, 1888.

| SOUTH | | STATIONS. | NORTH | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mail | Expr's | | Fast Line | Day Expr's |
| a. m. | a. m. | | p. m. | p. m. |
| 6 35 | 8 25 | Huntingdon | 6 20 | 12 15 |
| 6 45 | 8 35 | McConl'st'n | 6 09 | 12 02 |
| 6 52 | 8 41 | Grafton | 6 05 | 11 58 |
| 7 03 | 8 51 | Marklesb'g | 5 55 | 11 48 |
| 7 10 | 9 00 | Entriken | 5 45 | 11 40 |
| f7 22 | 9 12 | Cove | 5 32 | 11 28 |
| 7 35 | 9 25 | Saxton | 5 20 | 11 15 |
| 7 48 | 9 40 | Riddlesburg | 5 06 | 11 02 |
| 7 53 | 9 45 | Hopewell | 5 02 | 10 57 |
| 8 05 | 9 55 | Cypher | f4 52 | 10 47 |
| 8 15 | 10 08 | Tatesville | 4 41 | 10 38 |
| 8 21 | 10 17 | Everett | 4 33 | 10 28 |
| 8 25 | 10 20 | Mt. Dallas. | 4 30 | 10 25 |
| | | Bedford | | |
| p. m. | a. m. | | p. m. | a. m. |

"f" Flag Stations.

Trains over Shoup's Branch leave Saxton at 9:35 and arrive at Dudley at 10:05 a. m. Leave Dudley at 4:30 and arrive at Saxton at 5:00 p. m.

GEO. F. GAGE, Supt.

## EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

To take effect at 6:00 a. m., on Wednesday, Aug. 1, 1888.

| SOUTH. | | | STATIONS. | NORTH. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mixed, No. 10. | Mixed, No. 8. | Mail, No. 2. | | Mail, No. 1. | Mixed, No. 7. | Mixed, No. 9 |
| p. m. | a. m. | p.m. | | a. m. | a.m. | p. m. |
| 6 42 | 12 09 | 4 21 | Robertsdale | L9 00 | 6 00 | 1 00 |
| 6 29 | 11 56 | 4 10 | Cook's | 9 11 | 6 13 | 1 13 |
| 6 21 | 11 48 | 4 04 | Rocky Ridge | 9 19 | 6 21 | 1 21 |
| 6 15 | 11 42 | 3 57 | Cole's | 9 24 | 6 27 | 1 27 |
| 5 40 | 11 07 | 3 27 | Saltillo | 9 54 | 6 57 | 1 56 |
| 5 20 | 10 58 | 3 20 | Three Springs | 10 01 | 7 05 | 2 04 |
| 5 08 | 10 42 | 3 06 | *Beersville | 10 14 | 7 20 | 2 17 |
| 4 52 | 10 27 | 2 52 | Rockhill | 10 27 | 7 35 | 2 32 |
| 4 22 | 9 54 | 2 26 | Shirley | 10 43 | 7 55 | 3 02 |
| 4 12 | 9 45 | 2 18 | *Augh. Mills | 10 51 | 8 05 | 3 11 |
| 3 54 | 9 25 | 2 05 | Mount Union | 11 05 | 8 25 | 3 30 |

Express No. 3, moving north leaves Rockhill at 12:30, arriving at Mt. Union at 1 p. m,

Express No. 4. moving south leaves Mount Union at 11:50 a. m., arriving at Rockhill at 12:20 p. m.

## SHADE GAP BRANCH.

| WEST. | | STATIONS. | EAST | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| No. 14 | No. 12 | | No. 11 | No. 13 |
| p. m. | a. m. | | a. m. | p. m. |
| 6 23 | 9 40 | L Rockhill A | 6 30 | 4 42 |
| 6 16 | 9 33 | *Blacklog | 6 37 | 4 49 |
| 6 08 | 9 25 | *Cedar Rock | 5 45 | 4 57 |
| 6 04 | 9 21 | *Locke Vall'y | 6 49 | 5 01 |
| 5 58 | 9 15 | *Shade Gap | 6 55 | 5 07 |
| 5 46 | 8 58 | Stair | 7 07 | 5 19 |
| 5 37 | 8 49 | A Goshorn L | 7 16 | 5 28 |

* Flag stations.

A. W. SIMS,
Superintendent.


## -:W. H. DUNN,:-

**Practical Tin, Sheet-Iron, & Copper Worker.**

—{o}—

ROOFING, SPOUTING, & —JOB-WORK—

done in best style, at short notice. Parties desiring anything in my line, will find it to their advantage to patronize me. All work guaranteed. Located at W. H. Spangler's old stand.

## Keystone Roller Flouring Mills.

## Don't Be Deceived!

Our Flour is equal to any in the market and cheaper than the cheapest. Our Chops and Grain are pure and clean and cannot be excelled in quality or price. They are always open for inspection.

## Coal. Coal. Coal.

A car-load of Lump Coal will be in this week. Coal men say it is more lasting than Cannel Coal and is much easier on stoves. It is entirely free from dirt and slate. Try half-a-ton.

## Closed.

The Mill will be closed on each Saturday evening at 6 o'clock. We must do this, to give ourselves a few hours' time to prepare for the coming week.

## Accounts.

No accounts will be carried over 30 or 60 days, unless by special contract.

## Notice!

Each one of our customers will receive a bill on or about the first of each month, giving an itemized account of all unpaid purchases made during the month, as well as of all money received in payment of same.

We adopt the above method in order to enable customers to assist us in keeping accounts straight, and we most earnestly request that each one will carefully examine their bill, and, should any mistake be discovered, report same for correction.

Thanking all for past favors and soliciting a coutinuance of the same, we are,

Very Respectfully,

**HIMES BROS.**

# The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Penn'a, Oct. 9, 1889.


## BOROUGH DIRECTORY.

*Burgess*—Dr. J. G. Spangler.
*Assistant Burgess*—W. B. Stone.
*Councilmen*—H. R. Gurd, J. B. Ewing, J. G. Gillam, W. H. Dunn, Marshall Yocum, A. Heeter.
*Constable*—James Montgomery.
*High-Constable*—S. P. Stubbs.
*Tax-Collector & Treasurer*— ———
*School-Directors*—A. M. Parker, Sec'y., A. Heeter. W. B. Stone, J. K. Robley, J. P. Wilson, Pres., B. F. Godard.
*Judge-of-Election*—A. Lamberson.
*Inspectors*—F. D. Heeter, B. F. Baker.
*Assessor*—A. M. Parker.
*Auditors*—G. W. Wright, I. N. Swope. V. B. McCarthy.
*Borough-Clerk*—I. N. Swope.
*Justices-of-the-Peace*—A. W. Swope, ———.
*Police-Officers*—James Montgomery, R. N. McCarl.

## SECRET SOCIETIES.

*Mapleton Lodge*, No. 468, I. O. O. F. meets every Saturday evening, at 7.00 o'clock, in Rex's Hall. David Shore, N. G.; J. K. Gillam, Secretary.

*Aldema Lodge*, Daughters of Rebeka, No. 189, meets first and third Monday evenings of each month. H. H. Swope, N. G.; Miss Laura Gillam, Secretary.

*Washington Camp*, No. 59, Patriotic Order Sons of America meets every Tuesday evening, at 8 o'clock, in Rex's Hall. Juniata Council (White Degree) meets first Tuesday evening of each month, immediately after adjournment of Camp, John M. Miller, President; George W. Wright, Secretary.

*Harry Corbin Post*, No. 200, G. A. R. meets first and third Friday evenings of each month, in Rex's Hall.

## CHURCHES.

*Methodist Episcopal Church*—Rev. C. L. Benscoter, pastor. Preaching every Sunday, alternating morning and evening. Sunday-school, 9 o'clock. a. m. Prayer-meeting every Wednesday evening. Young Men's prayer-meeting every Friday evening.

Church officials—Stewards, A. Heeter, T. M. Logan, H. H. Swope, I. N. Swope, J. P. Wilson, H. R. Gurd. Trustees, A. Heeter, D. H. Foster, R. S. Henderson, J. P. Wilson, Martin Wilson, A. Broombaugh, H. R. Gurd, Benj. O'Connor, John S. Henderson. Superintendent Sunday-school, D. H. Foster; Secretary, J. A. Brumbaugh.

*Presbyterian Church*—Rev. D. H. Campbell, pastor. Preaching every other Sabbath, alternating morning and afternoon (3 o'clock). Sunday-school, 9, a. m. Prayer-meeting every Sunday and Thursday evenings.

Church officials—Elders, W. H. Rex, A. W. Swope, Samuel Hatfield. B. F. Baker. Deacon, W. W. Wright. Trustees, V. B. McCarthy, Samuel Hatfield, W. W. Wright. Superintendent, Sunday-school, B. F. Baker; Secretary, W. E. Bitner.

*U. B. Church*—Rev. W. Cramer, pastor. Preaching every Sabbath, alternating morning and evening. Sunday-school, 9, a. m. Prayer-meeting every Thursday evening.

Church officials—Trustees, E. Robley, A. M. Parker, Philip Hooper, J. K. Robley, B. F. Godard. Leader, E. Robley; Assistant Leader, B. F. Slates. Steward, J. K. Robley. Superintendent, Sunday-school, B. F. Godard; Secretary, A. M. Parker.

## LOCAL NOTES.

—"Oh, buy feathers," is the latest slang phrase.

—Big Bargains in Ladies Shoes at $1 at Ewing's, Mount Uuion, Pa.

—Respect the game laws, and do not kill any game out of its proper season.

—Rev. C. L. Benscoter will preach in the M. E. church next Sunday evening.

—Mapleton is enjoying a more prosperous business season this fall than ever before.

—M. R. Brenneman's new dwelling house in the eastern part of town was raised last week.

—The circulation of the ITEM still continues to grow. The people appreciate a good thing.

—Arnica and Oil Liniment is the best remedy known for stiff joints. For sale by Phillips & Son.

—All of Dr. N. B. Shade's popular household remedies are for sale at G. W. Wright's. Try them.

—Miss Minnie Hertzler, of Huntingdon, visited the family of S. P. Stubbs, in this place over Sunday.

—W. W. Wright last week moved to Huntingdon where he has taken up his residence on Mifflin street.

—All careful farmers will now put all machinery, that they are done using, into sheds and under shelter.

—The MillCreek cornet band will hold a festival and oyster supper at Ardenheim next Saturday evening.

—Mr. and Mrs. Albert Hickes, of Huntingdon, spent Sunday with Mrs. Hickes' parents, near Mapleton.

—Jacob Zilius of Huntingdon is trying to raise a stock company to bore for gas in Trough Creek Valley.

—We are indebted to the Altoona *Tribune* for our report of the proceedings of the Huntingdon Presbytery.

—Calvin Bell, a prominent stock dealer of Petersburg, was looking up business in this neighborhood last week.

—Elmer Palmer last week moved from Shirley township to M. L. Rex's vacant house just south of the borough limits.

—Mrs. Maggie Hall left last Thursday for Jersey Shore, where she will remain some weeks with her daughter, Mrs. Leitzell.

—Mrs. W. H. Hanawalt, of Altoona, accompanied by Mrs. E. Swanner, is visiting relatives and friends in town.

—The season is at hand when the inexperienced fool goes hunting, and looks down the barrel of his gun to see if it is loaded.

—Odd Coats, Odd Vests, and Odd Pants at cost to make room for new Fall Clothing, at A. G. Ewing & Son's Mount Union, Pa.

—Mrs. Bertha Black, accompanied by her little son Claude, of McConnellsburg, Pa., is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Harry A. Thompson.

—Miss Nellie Jones, of Mapleton, was one of the guests at the Gipple-Calderwood wedding, which was solemnized at Tyrone last Thursday.

—A proclamation has been issued from the department of Public Instruction designating Friday, October 18, as the autumn school Arbor Day.

—Charles Stratford, L. R. Morgan, and Dr. G. C. Borst represented the Mount Union church at the M. E. quarterly conference, last evening.

The history of Downs' Elixir is identified with the history of New England for the last fifty years. It cures coughs and colds. For sale by Phillips & Son.

—New Dress Flannels at 25 to 50c, New Dress Plaids at 10 to 25c., and an attractive line of Dress Goods at very low prices at Ewing's Store, Mount Union, Pa.

—Miss Mollie Saner, one of Alexandria's fine young ladies, who had been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Mounts for the past week, returned home yesterday.

—Two cows belonging to Miles Geissinger, of Union township, were foundered recently by eating apples. Baking powder was administered to them and they recovered.

—In Children's Two Piece Suits, Young Gent's Dress Suits, and Men's and Boy's Clothing generally, A. G. Ewing & Son, Mount Union, Pa., are offering big bargains.

—L. M. Speer has been circulating among his many friends during the past week. His health has much improved since relinquishing the superintendency of the works at this place.

—The Duncannon and New Bloomfield Railroad will be completed by the 15th. The opening of this road will be a grand event for the people of the county seat of Perry county.

—Aldema Lodge No. 189, Daughters of Rebeckah have decided to hold a festival in the hall on Wednesday evening. October 23d and may possibly continue it until the following evening.

—V. B. McCarthy has disposed of his drug business in this place and yesterday took his departure for Wilkinsburg where he will assume the management of a large drug business.

—J. E. McDonald, foreman at Swope & Gayton's limestone quarry, was severely bruised on the right hand and left leg, by being struck with a hammer, while holding a drill for one of the men.

—Costiveness is the cause of the intolerable "bad breath" of multitudes. Dr. Henry Baxter's Mandrake Bitters remove the cause and prevent the evil, and only cost 25 cents. For sale by Phillips & Son.

—Miss Lydia Smith, formerly of Hare's Valley, but who has a dressmaking establishment at 3711 Spring Garden Street, Philadelphia, has been visiting friends in and about Mapleton during the past two weeks. She was a welcome caller at the ITEM office on Monday evening.

—The Harry Sisters will give one of their popular entertainments in the U. B. church next Saturday evening, a portion of the proceeds being for the benefit of the church. These renowned sisters will undoubtedly draw a crowded house in this place, as their entertainment is of a high order.

—The railroad company have utilized the old towing path on the opposite side of the river as a bed for a sort of railroad, the chief purpose of which is to prevent driving upon their property. It serves its purpose effectually. The company has rights which should be as much respected as those of an individual.

—The Mapleton tannery shut down in all departments except the beam shop on Saturday and the immense establishment is undergoing a thorough cleaning up preparatory to a heavy winter's run. The means of securing a better water supply have been added by putting a protected forebay in the Robley dam on Scrub run.

—A. M. Kelly, who had for some time been a sufferer from neuralgia supposed to have been caused by a cut received on the head a couple of years ago, went to a hospital in Philadelphia a few weeks ago to seek relief. He returned home last Wednesday evening, having obtained neither relief nor satisfaction. J. B. Ewing accompanied him.

—An old book on the gunpowder plot, published in London soon after it was discovered, speaks of the leaders in that attempt as "the darned conspirators." The word "darn" used in this way has always been supposed to be a vulgar Americanism but it would seem that like many other supposed Americanisms it may be an importation from the mother country.

—The evenings are getting longer and the farmer has almost completed his summer work. Now the next thing wanted to spend the long winter evenings is your local paper, which will tell you what happens to your neighbor and what is going on in the outside world. The paper then you want is the one you are reading. If you can get more reading for $1.00 a year let us know.

—Benjamin Bolinger, of Mount Union, Pa., under date of Oct. 5, 1889, says: "When I was hurt Sept. 5th, I did not expect to walk, or be able to do anything this fall, but, after using two and one-half 25-cent bottles of Dr. Shade's Liniment in rubbing the sprained and bruised parts, I was able to walk, with the aid of a cane, and do a little work. I can truly recommend this Liniment for sprains and bruises." For sale by G. W. Wright. Try it.

—We have heretofore neglected to mention the completion of the repairs and improvements to the borough school building. A new slate roof has been put on, the building has been painted inside and out, the walls and ceilings have been calcimined, a pink and blue tint beautifully harmonizing and making a pleasant relief to the eyes. The improvements were in charge of J. K. Robley who did his work in a very satisfactory manner.

—Rev. T. P. Orner, formerly pastor of the U. B. church at this place, and his wife were both kindly remembered by the members of the First United Brethren church, Altoona, at the close of his four years pastorate, which terminated last Tuesday. Rev. Orner was presented with a fine silk umbrella, and a silk braid, solid gold watch guard, and Mrs. Orner was the recipient of a handsome set of silver table and tea spoons. These good people are higely esteemed in the Mountain City.

—General Manager Charles E. Pugh, of the Pennsylvania railroad, on Tuesday, Oct. 15, will start out from Pittsburg on his annual trip of inspection of the main line. He will be accompanied by the general superintendents and the chief engineers of the several divisions, and they will travel in a special train. It will take four days to get over the line. The first day will bring them to Altoona, the next to Harrisburg, the third to Philadelphia, and the last day will be spent on the New York Division.

The officers of Mapleton Lodge, No. 468, I. O. O. F., were installed last Wednesday evening by D. D. G. M., Hugh Galbraith, of Orbisonia. They are as follows: N. G., David Shore; V. G., W. H. Mounts; Treas., H. H. Swope; Secretary, J. K. Gillam; Asst. Sec., G. D. Wood; Warden, T. M. Logan; Conductor, M. L. Rex; R. S. N. G., L. S. Wible; L. S. N. G., G. C. Miller; O. G., W. H. Marlin; I. G. W. A. Parker; R. S. V. G., J. M. Miller; L. S. N. G., S. B. Neice; R. S. S., T. W. Frantz; L. S. S., A.. M. Parker; Chaplain, G. W. Hanawalt; Representative, I. N. Swope. The Lodge numbers 66 members, and is in a flourishing condition.

—Mr. James M. Swank, fn his Report on the Mineral Resources of the United States for 1888, states that throughout the world there are mined every year more than 50,000,000 tons of iron ore and more than 450,000,000 tons of coal. Of the iron ore Great Britian contributes about 29 per cent., the United States 24 per cent., and Germany 21 per cent., these three countries thus furnishing about 74 per cent of the total amount produced. The same three countries furnish together over 82 per cent of all the coal raised, Great Britian having produced last year about 169,000,000 tons, America about 129,000,000 tons, and Germany about 90,000,000 tons.

### A Change of Site Which is Desirable.

The Pennsylvania Railroad company will make some improvements at Huntingdon which will be a great advantage to the town, as well as securing a greater degree of safety to highway travel. They submitted the following proposition to the council of that borough at its meeting, Tuesday evening of last week:

"To the Burgess and Town Council of the Borough of Huntingdon: The Pennsylvania Railroad Company having in contemplation a change of line commencing at the site of the new undergrade crossing at Henry's warehouse, and continuing on the bed of the canal (now abandoned) to a point near Ardenheim, make to your honorable body the following propositions, viz:

1. That in the event of the Penn'a R. R. Company being allowed to change the location of the present old turnpike road at the eastern end of the borough leading to Mill Creek, to the hillside and ground now occupied by the tracks of the main line, that the borough authorities will pass a suitable ordinance or ordinances, approving such change, as far as it affects any of the streets of the borough, and vacating that portion of the street lying betwen the south track of the present railroad bed and the Juuiata river.

2. That the Council shall pass a suitable ordinance vacating all that portion or portions of 2d, 3d, 5th, and 6th streets lying between the southern line of Allegheny street and the Juniata river. The land so vacated to revert to the owners of the property, or properties, fronting on the east and west side of said vacated property.

3. That in consideration of the passage of said ordinances the Penna. R. R. Co. agree to take up all their tracks on Allegheny street, from 3d to 6th street, and vacate the said portion of the said Allegheny street. now occupied by them, for the purpose of having their said property on the said portion of the said street revert to the borough.

4. The said Railrord company also agree to afford to the borough the same facilities for introducing hose underneath the rails of their tracks, on the new line between 6th and 2d streets that they have between the points named; also to give them such facilities for reaching the river with their steam fire engines, over the new roadbed, between 2d and 6th streets, as shall be consistent with the proper use of their franchises and the safety of the traveling public.

The proposition was accepted and an ordinance to that effect was approved. With the completion of this proposed improvement, and the putting in condition for travel of the road between the Mount Union bridge to Bridgeport, a continuous and almost level roadway will exist from the extreme lower end of the county to the county seat. Furthermore, any part of the county south of the Juniata river, from Tell to Juniata townships, will have access to the county seat without having to cross the railroad tracks more than once. The scheme is a desirable one.

—The English engine recently imported by the Pennsylvania road is now out at the Meadow shops, undergoing repairs, after which it will have a trial beside an Altoona engine. It is no longer tnought likely that a model locomotive will be sent to England by the company, but this will be considered a sufficient test of the relative capacity of English and American manufacture. A speed of seventy to eighty miles an hour right along is claimed for the compound English driver, but it hasn't come anywhere near that with the heavy trains that our locomotives have to draw. It has been decided that an engine of Class P, with 5 foot 8 inch drivers and about 18x24 inch cylinders, will be selected, and the trial will extend over several days.

—I am prepared to furnish coal to the people of Mapleton, off the cars at the following prices for cash: Cannel coal, $2.65; Bituminous Lump, $2.80; Anthracite, Nut, $4.25; Stove, $4.40, and No. 4., $4.60. The Anthracite is Lehigh Valley coal, the best in the market. Leave your orders soon as possible. J. P. WILSON.

## DIED.

MILLER—In Altoona, Oct. 2, Walter H., son of H. H. and Nanny Miller, formerly of Mount Union, aged 4 years, 6 months, and 11 days.

BAKER—In Mount Union, Oct. 4, Maggie J. Baker, aged 31 years and 11 days.


## J. G. GILLAM.

### No Flood Marks About Our Store.

*We stated some weeks ago that we purposed eliminating all flood marks from our store. We have vertified this statement. We are rid of all flood goods and claim to have as neat and clean a stock as is to be found anywhere.*

*Don't think because I am opening a store elsewhere, that the Mapleton Store will be neglected. I do not purpose removing any goods from Mapleton store but will keep it stocked with the very best assortment of*

**General Merchandise**

*that the market will afford. We are receiving new goods almost daily and our stock will not suffer in comparison with that of any other general store in the county.*

**This Week,**

*we have received another invoice of dry goods, consisting of Fancy Suitings, Ginghams, Muslins, etc.*

*The season is here for preparing for winter. We have a nice assortment of medicated flannels, white flannels, canton flannels, and woolen goods of every description.*

*Respectfully,*
*J. G. GILLAM.*

# REV. DR. TALMAGE.

## THE BROOKLYN DIVINE'S SUNDAY SERMON.

**Subject: "The Coming World's Fair; Shall it be Made a Blessing or a Curse?"**

TEXT: "*They traded in thy fairs.*"—Ezekiel xxvii. 12.

Fairs may be for the sale of goods or for the exhibition of goods on a small scale or a large scale, for county or city, for one nation or for all nations. My text brings us to the fairs of ancient Tyre, a city that is now extinct. Part of the city was on an island, and part on the mainland. Alexander, the conquerer, was much embarrassed when he found so much of the city was on an island, for he had no ships. But his military genius was not to be balked. Having marched his army to the beach, he ordered them to tear up the city on the mainland and throw it into the water and build a causeway two hundred feet wide to the island. So they took that part of the city which was on the mainland and with it built a causeway of timber and brick and stone, on which his army marched to the capture of that part of the city which was on the island, as though a hostile army should put Brooklyn into the East River, and over it march to the capture of New York. That Tyrian causeway of ruins which Alexander's army built, is still there, and by alluvial deposits has permanently united the island to the mainland, so that it is no longer an island but a promontory. The sand, the greatest of all undertakers for burying cities, having covered up for the most part Baalbec and Palmyra and Thebes and Memphis and Carthage and Babylon and Luxor and Jericho, the sand, so small and yet so mighty, is now gradually giving rites of sepulture to what was left of Tyre. But, oh, what a magnificent city it once was! Mistress of the sea! Queen of international commerce? All nations casting their crowns at her feet! Where we have in our sailing vessels benches of wood, she has benches of ivory. Where we have for our masts of ships sails of coarse canvas, she had sails of richest embroidery.

The chapter from which my text is taken after enumerating the richest countries in all the world says of Tyre: "They traded in thy fairs." Look in upon a world's fair at Tyre. Ezekiel leads us through one department and it is a horse fair. Under fed and over driven for ages, the horses of to-day give you no idea of the splendid animals which, rearing and plunging and snorting and neighing, were brought down over the plank of the ships and led into the world's fair at Tyre until Ezekiel, who was a minister of religion and not supposed to know much about horses, cried out in admiration: "They of the house of Togarmah traded in thy fairs with horses." Here in another department of that world's fair at Tyre, led on by Ezekiel the prophet, we find everything all ablaze with precious stones. Like petrified snow are the corals; like fragments of fallen sky are the sapphires; and here is agate a-blush with all colors. What is that aroma we inhale? It is from chests of cedar which we open, and find them filled with all styles of fabric. But the aromatics increase as we pass down this lane of enchantment, and here are cassia and frankincense and balm. Led on by Ezekiel the prophet, we come to an agricultural fair with a display of wheat from Minnith anp Pannag, rich as that of our modern Dakota or Michigan. And here is a mineralogical fair, with specimens of iron and silver and tin and lead and gold. But halt, for here is purple, Tyrian purple, all tints and shades, deep almost unto the black and bright almost unto the blue; waiting for kings and queens to order it made into robes for coronation day; purple not like that which is now made from the Orchilla weed, but the extinct purple, the lost purple, which the ancients knew how to make out of the gasteropod mollusks of the Mediterranean. Oh, look at those casks of wine from Helbon! See those snow banks of wool from the back of sheep that once pastured in Gilead. Oh, the bewildering riches and variety of that world's fair at Tyre!

But the world has copied these Bible mentioned fairs in all succeeding ages, and it has had its Louis the Sixth fair at Dagobert, and Henry the First fair on St. Bartholomew's Day, and Hungarian fairs at Pesth, and Easter fairs at Leipsic, and the Scotch fairs at Perth (bright was the day when I was at one of them), and afterward came the London world's fair, and the New York world's fair, and the Vienna world's fair, and the Parisian world's fair, and it has been decided that, in commemoration of the discovery of America in 1492, there shall be held in this country in 1892 a world's fair that shall eclipse all preceding national expositions. I say, God speed the movement! Surely the event commemorated is worthy of all the architecture and music and pyrotechnics and eloquent and stupendous planning and monetary expenditure and congressional appropriations which the most sanguine Christian patriot has ever dreamed of. Was any voyage that the world ever heard of crowned with such an arrival as that of Columbus and his men? After they had been encouraged for the last few days by flight of land birds and floating branches of red berries, and while Columbus was down in the cabin studying the sea chart, Martin Pinzon, standing on deck and looking to the southwest, cried: "Land! Land! Land!" And "Gloria in Excelsis" was sung in raining tears on all the three ships of expedition. Most appropriate and patriotic and Christian will be a commemorative world's fair in 1892. Leaving to others the discussion as to the site of such exposition—and I wonder not that some five or six of our cities are struggling to have it, for it will give to any city to which it is as signed an impulse of prosperity for a hundred years—I say, leaving to others the selection of the particular locality to be thus honored, I want to say some things from the point of Christian patriotism which ought to be said, and the earlier the better, that we get thousands of people talking in the right direction, and that will make healthful public opinion. I beg you to consider prayerfully what I feel called upon of God as an American citizen and as a preacher of righteousness to utter.

My first suggestion is that it is not wise, as certainly it is not Christian, to continue this wide and persistent attempt of American cities to belittle and deprecate other cities. It has been going on for years, but now the spirit seems to culminate in this discussion as to where the World's Fair shall be held, a style of discussion which has a tendency to injure the success of the fair as a great moral and patriotic enterprise, after the locality has been decided upon. There is such a thing as healthful rivalry between cities, but you will bear me out in saying that there can be no good to come from the uncanny things said about each other by New York and Chicago, by Chicago and St. Louis, by St. Paul and Minneapolis, by Tacoma and Seattle, and all through the States by almost every two proximate cities. All cities, like individuals, have their virtues and their vices. All our American cities should be our exultation. What churches! What public libraries! What asylums of mercy! What academies of music! What mighty men in law and medicine and art and scholarship! What schools and colleges and universities! What women radiant and gracious, and an improvement on all the generations of women since Eve! What philanthropists who do not feel satisfied with their own charities until they get into the hundreds of thousands and the millions! What "God's acres" for the dead, gardens of beauty and palaces of marble for those who sleep the last sleep! Now stop your slander of American cities. Do you say they are the centres of crime and political corruption? Please admit the fact that they are centers of intelligence and generosity and the mightiest patrons of architecture and sculpture and painting and music and reservoirs of religious influence for all the continent. It will be well for the country districts to cease talking against the cities, and it will be well for the city of one locality to stop talking against the cities of other localities. New York will not get the World's Fair by depreciating Chicago, and Chicago will not get the World's Fair by bombarding New York.

Another suggestion concerning the coming exposition: let not the materialistic and monetary idea overpower the moral and religious. During that exposition, the first time in all their lives, there will be thousands of people from other lands who will see a country without a state religion. Let us, by an increased harmony among all denominations of religion, impress other nationalities, as they come here that year, with the superior advantage of having all denominations equal in the sight of government. All the rulers and chief men of Europe belong to the state religion, whatever it may be. Although our last two Presidents have been Presbyterians, the previous one was an Episcopalian; and the two previous Methodists; and going further back in that line of Presidents, we find Martin Van Buren, a Dutch Reformed; and John Quincy Adams a Unitarian; and a man's religion in this country is neither hindrance nor advantage in the matter of political elevation. All Europe needs that. All the world needs that. A man's religion is something between himself and his God, and it must not directly or indirectly be interfered with.

Furthermore, during that exposition, Christian civilization will confront barbarism. We shall as a nation have a greater opportunity to make an evangelizing impression upon foreign nationalities, than would otherwise be afforded us in a quarter of a century. Let the churches of the city where the exposition is held be open every day, and prayers be offered and sermons preached and doxologies sung. In the less than three years between this and that world's convocation, let us get a baptism of the Holy Ghost, so that the six months of that world's fair shall be fifty Pentecosts in one, and instead of three thousand converted, as in the former Pentecost, hundreds of thousands will be converted. You must remember that the Pentecost mentioned in the Bible occurred when there was no printing-press, no books, no Christian pamphlets, no religious newspapers, and yet the influence was tremendous. How many nationalities were touched? The account says: "Parthians and Medes and Elamites," that is, people from the eastern countries; "Phrygia and Pamphylia," that is, the western countries; "Cyrene and strangers of Rome, Cretes and Arabians," that is, the southern countries; but they were all moved by the mighty spectacle. Instead of the sixteen or eighteen tribes of people reported at that Pentecost, all the chief nations of Europe and Asia, North and South America, will be represented at our world's fair in 1892, and a Pentecost here and then would mean the salvation of the round world.

But, you say, we may have at that fair the people of all lands and all the machinery for gospelization, the religious printing presses and the churches, but all that would not make a Pentecost; we must have God. Well, you can have Him. Has He not been graciously waiting? and nothing stands in the way but our own unbelief and indolence and sin. May God break down the barriers! The grandest opportunity for the evangelization of all nations since Jesus Christ died on the cross will be the world's exposition of 1892. God may take us out of the harvest field before that, but let it be known throughout Christendom that that year, between May and November, will be the mountain of Christian advantage, the Alpine and Himalayan height of opportunity overtopping all others for salvation. Instead of the slow process of having to send the Gospel to other land by our own American missionaries, who have difficult toil in acquiring the foreign language and then must contend with foreign prejudices, what a grand thing to have able and influential foreigners converted during their visit in America and then have them return to their native lands with the glorious tidings! Oh, for an overwhelming work of grace for the year 1892, that work beginning in the autumn of 1889!

Another opportunity, if our public men see it, and it is the duty of pulpit and printing press to help them to see it, will be the calling at that time and place of a legal peace congress for all nations. The convention of representatives from the Governments of North and South America, now at Washington, is only a type of what we may have on a vast and a world wide scale at the international exposition of 1892. By one stroke the gorgon of war might be slain and buried so deep that neither trumpet of human dispute or of arch-angel's blowing could resurrect it. When the last Napoleon called such a congress of nations many did not respond, and those that did respond gathered wondering what trap that wily destroyer of the French Republic and the builder of a French monarchy might spring on them. But what if the most popular government on earth—I mean the United States Government—should practically say to all nations: On the American continent, in 1892, we will hold a world's fair, and all nations will send to it specimens of their products, their manufactures and their arts, and we invite all the Governments of Europe, Asia and Africa to send representatives to a peace convention that shall be held at the same time and place, and that shall establish an international arbitration commission to whom shall be referred all controversies between nation and nation, their decision to be final, and so all nations would be relieved from the expense of standing armies and naval equipment, war having been made an everlasting impossibility.

All the nations of the earth worth consideration would come to it, mighty men of England and Germany and France and Russia and all the other great nationalities, Bismarck who worships the Lord of Hosts, and Gladstone who worships the God of Peace, and Boulanger who worships himself. The fact is that the nations are sick of drinking out of chalices made out of human skulls and filled with blood. The United States Government is the only government in the whole world that could successfully call such a Congress. Suppose France should call it, Germany would not come; or Germany should call it, France would not come; or Russia should call it, Turkey would not come; or England should call it, nations long jealous of her overshadowing power in Europe would not come. America, in favor with all nationalities, standing out independent and alone, is the spot and 1892 will be the time. May it please the President of the United States, may it please the Secretary of State, may it please the Cabinet, may it please the Senate and House of Representatives, may it please the printing presses and the churches and the people who lift up and put down our American rulers!

To them I make this timely and solemn and Christian appeal. Do you not think people die fast enough without this wholesale butchery of war? Do you not think that we can trust to pneumonias and consumptions and apoplexies and palsies and yellow fevers and Asiatic choleras the work of killing them fast enough? Do you not think that the greedy, wide open jaws of the grave ought to be satisfied if filled by natural causes with hundreds of thousands of corpses a year? Do you not think we can do something better with men than to dash their life out against casements or blow them into fragments by torpedoes or send them out into the world, where they need all their faculties, footless, armless, eyeless? Do you not think that women might be appointed to an easier place than the edge of a grave trench to wring their pale hands and weep out their eyesight in widowhood and childlessness? Why, the last glory has gone out of war.

There was a time when it demanded that quality which we all admire—namely, courage—for a man had to stand at the hilt of his sword when the point pierced the foe and while he was slaying another the other might slay him; or it was bayonet charge. But now it is cool and deliberate murder, and clear out at sea a bombshell can be hurled miles away into a city, or while thousands of private soldiers, who have no interest in the contest, for they were conscripted, are losing their lives, their General may sit smoking one of the best Havana cigars after a dinner of quail on toast. It may be well enough for graduating students of colleges on commencement day to orate about the poetry of war, but do not talk about the poetry of war to the men of the Federal or Confederate armies who were at the front, or to some of us who, as members of the Christian commission, saw the ghastly hospitals at Antietam and Hagerstown. Ah! you may worship the Lord of Hosts, I worship the "God of Peace, who brought again from the dead our Lord Jesus Christ, that great Shepherd of the sheep."

War is an accursed monster and it was born in the lowest cavern of perdition, and I pray that it may speedily descend to the place from which it arose, its last sword and shield and musket rattling on the bottom of the red hot marl of hell. Let there be called a peace convention for 1892, with delegates sent by all the decent Governments of Christendom, and while they are in session, if you should some night go out and look into the sky above the exposition buildings, you may find that the old gallery of crystal, that was taken down after the Bethlehem anthem of eighteen centuries ago was sung out, is rebuilt again in the clouds, and the same angelic singers are returned with the same librettos of light to chant "Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good will to men."

Again, I suggest in regard to the World's Fair that, while appropriate places are prepared for all foreign exhibits, we make no room for the importation of foreign vices. America has enough of its own, and we need no installments of that kind. A world's fair will bring all kinds of people, good and bad. The good we must prepare to welcome, the bad we must prepare to shun. The attempt will again be made in 1892, as in 1876, to break up our American Sabbaths. That attempt was made at the Philadelphia Centennial, but was defeated. The American Sabbath is the best kept Sabbath on earth. We do not want it broken down, and substituted in the place thereof the Brussels Sabbath, the Vienna Sabbath, the St. Petersburg Sabbath or any of the foreign Sabbaths, which are no Sabbaths at all. I think the Lord is more than generous in asking only fifty-two days out of the 365 for His service. You let the Sabbath go and with it will go your Bible, and after that your liberties, and your children or your grandchildren will be here in America under a despotism as bad as in those lands where they turn the Lord's day into wassail and frolic.

Among those who come there will be, as at other expositions, lordly people who will bring their vices with them. Among the Dukes and Duchesses and Princes and Princesses of other lands are some of the best men and women of all the earth. Remember Earl of Kintore, Lord Cairns and Lord Shaftsbury. But there is a snobbery and flunkeyism in American society that runs after a grandee, a Duke, a Lord or a Prince, though he may be a walking lazaretto and his breath a plague. It makes the fortune of some of our queens of society to dance one cotillion with one of these princely lepers. Some people cannot get their hat off quick enough when they see such a foreign Lord approaching, and they do not care for the mire into which they drop their knees as they bow to worship. Let no splendor of pedigree or any pomp and paraphernalia of circumstance make him attractive. There is only one set of Ten Commandments that I ever heard of, and no class of men or women in all the world are excused from obedience to those laws written by finger of lightning on the granite surface of Mount Sinai. Surely we have enough American vices without making any drafts upon European vice for 1892.

By this sermon I would have the nation made aware of its opportunity and get ready to improve it, and of some perils and get ready to combat them. I rejoice to believe that the advantages will overtop everything in that world's fair. What an introduction to each other of communities, of states, of republics, of empires, of zones, of hemispheres! What doors of information will be swung wide open for the boys and girls now on the threshhold! What national and international education! What crowning of industry with sheaves of grain, and what imperial robing of her with embroidered fabrics! What scientific apparatus! What telescopes for the infinitude above and microscopes for the infinitude beneath, and instruments to put nature to the torture until she tells her last secret! What a display of the munificence of the God who has grown enough wheat to make a loaf of good bread large enough for the human race, and enough cotton to stocking every foot, and enough timber to shelter every head, making it manifest that it is not God's fault, but either man's oppression or indolence or dissipation if there be any without supply.

Under the arches of the chief building of that exposition let capital and labor, too long estranged, at last be married, each taking the hand of each in pledge of eternal fidelity, while representations of all nations stand round rejoicing at the nuptials, and saying: "What God hath joined together let not man put asunder." Then shall the threnody of the needle-woman no longer be heard:

> Work, work, work!
> Till the brain begins to swim;
> Work, work, work!
> Till the eyes are heavy and dim.
> Seam and gusset and band,
> Band and gusset and seam,
> Till over the buttons I fell asleep,
> And sew them on in a dream.

O, Christian America! Make ready for the grandest exposition ever seen under the sun! Have Bibles enough bound. Have churches enough established. Have scientific halls enough endowed. Have printing presses enough set up. Have revivals of religion enough in full blast. I believe you will. "Hosanna to the Son of David! Blessed is he that cometh in the name of the Lord!"

> Through the harsh voices of our day
> A low, sweet prelude finds its way;
> Through clouds of doubt and creeds of fear
> A light is breaking calm and clear.

# UNDER WATER.

## Some of the Terrible Experiences of a Diver.

### Meeting the Swollen Forms of Drowned Men.

"Have you ever reflected on the queer nature of a diver's business?" says a writer in *Once a Week*. "Here, where I live, there is a famous man in this line, whom we will call the captain. He is helpful and big-hearted in his life above water; and his body is big, too; so large, that you would suppose he would find it hard enough to walk and work on land, without going to the bottom of the sea for exercise. But a chief part of his occupation is to sink himself out of sight under the waves, and go peregrinating about in that mysterious region which the rest of us never visit if we can help it. He puts on a huge, thick diving-suit, which is water-tight and air-tight, with a big helmet—containing glass eyes or little windows—screwed on over his head; the whole giving him the air of some fabulous monster, and swelling him up to considerably more than his naturally big bulk. Then he is lowered into the depths, with a tube attached to his helmet, through which he gets air enough to breathe, and a long cord for signalling to those above when he wants to be hoisted up again. Thus prepared, he has explored a large part of the bottom of Long Island Sound, where he once laid, far down in the tide, the concrete foundation of Race Rock lighthouse. He is also sent for, far and near, to inspect and raise sunken ships. Imagine what strange, alarming or ghastly sights he must encounter in that dismal green world under water, infested by clammy crawling or swimming creatures; where perhaps he suddenly comes face to face with the staring eyes and swollen forms of drowned men, caught in cabin doorways or jammed amid the wreckage of lost vessels.

Most of us would hardly feel tempted to remain in surroundings. But sometimes there are easier jobs for the divers; such as working around the piers of bridges; and then the river bed may be transformed into an amusement ground. I know of two divers who were employed on the under-water construction of some bridge piers in summer, and they spent so much time there—paid for by the contractors—that the matter had to be looked into. It was found they had invented a new sport. They caught two crabs; marked off a race-course on the mud; and then, putting the crabs on the starting-line, they laid bets, and sent the clawed things crawling off sidewise in competition. But the captain is much more seriously occupied. And he once went through a particularly serious experience worth describing. He had gone down in his diving suit, to attend to some job on the bottom of a harbor. It was a fine, sunshiny day; and the captain could see the brightness at the surface, above him, as we see the light glowing through a cloudy sky. Suddenly he became aware of a heavy, threatening shadow, which advanced rapidly along the top of the water. He realized instantly that a large canal-boat, in tow, was about to pass directly over the air-tube which connected him with his assistant's boat above. The tube was rather taut, and came so near the surface just there, that the chances were the keel of the canal-boat would cut it in two. If that should happen, the captain would be a dead man, and his diving suit no better than a shroud. He not dare to stir, nor even to signal his assistant by means of the cord at his waist; for the slightest movement in a wrong direction would only hasten the disaster he dreaded. On and on came the shadow, swift and huge; and while the captain waited to see whether it would destroy him or not, it seemed to him that years, instead of minutes were elapsing. The big shadow came right over him at last, and he felt his air-tube grating against the uneven edge of the keel. Scrape—scrape it went, here and there, and once the captain thought it had surely caught on a projecting bit of metal, or a bolt. If it had, it would have been dragged asunder in a jiffy. But, luckily, the tube did not catch. The awful shadow passed. The captain pulled his cord, was raised to the surface—glad enough to be in the air again—in the world above the water! It was a narrow escape.

### Riding on Elephants.

After a couple of comfortless nights in the train we reach a small terminus in India, from which a five-mile ride on an elephantlands us in what is known as the Nepal-terai. The elephant on which we ride is a small one, and is supposed to shake the rider as little as possible, but to us novices the shaking is far from being a gentle one. At a word from his "mahout"—a wild-looking creature who sits between the elephant's ears and pricks him with an iron staff—he goes down on his knees, and one climbs on to his back as best one can, holding on by his tail with both hands and trying to get a footing on his slippery quarters. At last one manages to scramble up, and one finds one's self on a square cushion, almost as slippery at the elephant's back. The first time, when the great beast rises on his fore legs, then on his hind ones, it is all one can do to hold on by the ropes which are fastened to the sides of the pad; but practice makes perfect, and in a short time one learns to adapt one's self to the curious motion. A good small elephant will shuffle along easily at the rate of five miles an hour, climbing steep ravines and other obstructions, so that the rider often finds himself hanging on in an almost perpendicular position. No animal is so sure-footed as an elephant. He will climb steep banks, and slide down into river-beds, with as much ease as an Irish pony, but he particularly objects to a bog, and let no one attempt to ride him over one; for if he finds himself sinking in, his first impulse is to drag the rider off and put him under his feet, by way of having something to stand on—a proceeding one would hardly approve of.—*Nineteenth Century.*

### The Flood Cure for Baldness.

In a letter received by Dr. M. Marbury, residing at the corner of Independence avenue and Locust street, this city, is related an incident which is indeed marvellous, and, coming directly as it does, is beyond all doubt true. The letter is from Mr. Frank Marbury, a cousin of Dr. Marbury, who is just recovering from a frightful experience in the Johnstown flood. For seven long hours he battled with the waters for his life. Every hour seemed a day, but at last he was rescued several miles from the place where the hotel had stood.

The strange part of the story is yet to come. Mr. Marbury is 38 years of age, and for 12 years he had been entirely bald, and the top of his head had become quite popular with the flies as a summer resort. He had used the wonderful hair restoratives people read about in the hopes of starting the hair, but all to no purpose; it refused to grow. Two days after the flood he noticed a downy substance all over the hitherto bald head. As time passed the down became hair, which grew remarkably fast, and now has reached the length of one inch all over his head.

### The London Fog.

If it were not for the too frequent presence of fog the atmospheae of London—of a great part of London—would no doubt be, for a great city, exceptionally pure. And it may be as well to point out that what it is customary to call "London fog" is not quite correctly named or properly understood. London, while it undoubtedly gives some special properties to its fog, has but little to do with originating it. The real and essential basis of a London fog is a sea or river mist, blown by the direction of the wind on to the city. London lies but a short distance from both our east and south coasts. On the east there is nothing but low lying country between it and the mouth of the Thames, nothing to prevent this sea fog being driven by the prevailing wind over the metropolis. When it reaches the city the cloak of watery vapor prevents the regular diffusion and dissipation of the smoke of the city into the surrounding atmosphere, and for a time the sea mist, mixed with London smoke, hangs over us and gives us what we call a London fog—the essential basis of which is water, not smoke. The same thing can be observed to proceed from a southwesterly direction.

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Man may have seven ages, but a woman after she reaches a certain point has but one. She sticks to that for the remainder of her life.

# MANY PEOPLE KILLED.

## A Steamer Blown Up In the Mississippi River.

## The Survivors Rescued by the Crew of the St. Louis.

Another terrible disaster is added to the long list of steamboat tragedies on the Mississippi River. The steamer Corona, at about ten o'clock in the morning, when opposite False River, about one hundred and fifty miles above New Orleans, exploded her boilers with frightful effect, killing forty-six of the passengers and crew and completely wrecking the boat, which sank almost immediately.

The loss of life would have been much greater had not the steamer City of St. Louis, commanded by Capt. James O'Neal, been in the immediate neighborhood of the Corona at the time of the diaster and saved all on board or who were thrown into the water and not killed by the explosion.

L. T. Mason, Secretary of State for Louisiana, who, with his wife, was a passenger on the Corona, having got aboard at Baton Rogue, fourteen miles from the scene of the accident, states that he was in the cabin talking with Mrs. E. W. Robertson, widow of Congressman Robertson, at the time the explosion occurred. He immediately secured life preservers and succeeded in saving Mrs. Robertson and another lady. There was very little time for preparation, as the boat went down like lead a few minutes after the explosion. The steamer City of St. Louis was coming down the river and was hailed. She rounded to and took on board the passengers and crew who were not lost in the river, and kindly cared for both the injured and the saved.

Mrs. E. W. Robertson says she was wedged in the ladies' cabin as a result of the explosion, some of the debris lying across her lower limbs, but was suddenly released and found herself floating in the river. She sank twice, but was luckily picked up, escaping with a few painful bruises.

L. C. Rawlins, the pilot of the Corona, was asleep in the Texas at the time of the explosion. He says he does not know how it occurred and was awakened by the noise it made. He was painfully burned on both hands.

Captain Blanks, of the Corona, was instantly killed and his body was not recovered. He lived in New Orleans and leaves a wife and family. The body of one of the barkeepers was recovered and taken to Baton Rouge. None of the passengers or crew of the Corona could account for the disaster. Captain Blank was in immediate command of the boat at the time, and everything was working smoothly when the boiler suddenly collapsed.

The Corona left New Orleans for the Ouachita River with a cargo of general merchandise, the value of which is unestimated. The boat had recently been put in thorough repair for the winter trade and was valued at $30,000.

Many of the crew were on the steamer John H. Hanna, which was destroyed by fire at Plaquemine, La., last Christmas morning, with a loss of forty-five of the passengers and crew.

Captain T. C. Sweeny, one of the owners of the line, who assumed command on the death of Captain Blank, says the explosion was not due to a too high pressure of steam. He had just had occasion to examine the gauge and is positive there was not a pressure of more than one hundred and thirty-five pounds. The boat had a moderate cargo. She was in midstream, just below the landing at Arbroth, and had just whistled to pass the City of St. Louis, fortunately coning down at the time. The explosion had a downward tendency and blew out the bottom of the boat, causing her to sink immediately

The cabin was torn in two, the rear portion floating down stream and bearing a number of the saved. Captain Sweeny happened to be forward, and started at once to put out the flames which began to burn at several places. He says the boat would undoubtedly have burned had she not gone down immediately. None of the books, papers or other valuables were saved.

The City of St. Louis, which was about 500 yards above, at once put out her boats, and she did noble work in saving lives. The Anchor liner stayed there several hours, rendering all the assistance possible and taking on board the rescued passengers and crew. When nothing more could be done she went to Baton Rouge, where physicians were summoned and everything possible done for the injured.

# A BOY MURDERER.

### Conditional Pardon of a Young Kentucky Criminal.

Through the efforts of the National Humane Society and the Kentucky division of that body a conditional pardon has been obtained from Governor Buckner, of Kentucky, for Linnville Combs, the youngest life convict ever sent to a penitentiary. Young Combs is to be placed in the Industrial School of Reform at Louisville, to remain until he is of age. He lived with his mother and stepfather in Breathitt County. There was a baby in the family, and one day this baby was missed. Linville was questioned and finally led the neighbors to where the baby's body was found in a creek, its head crushed in. He said that he had hit the child on the head with a poker and killed it, after which he tried to burn the body. It did not burn fast enough and he threw it into the creek. He also said that his father had promised him a pair of new red-top boots if he would kill the baby. Being an infant in law his testimony against the old man was valueless, but he was sent to prison for life. He had never heard of God or the alphabet and did not know right from wrong. At the time of his conviction he was ten years old, and now at the age of twelve he can read and write and is very bright. Every convict in the prison signed a petition for his pardon.

# SHIP AND STEAMER SUNK.

### Many Lives Lost Off the Newfoundland Coast.

The transatlantic steamer Geographic, of the Bossiere Line, Captain Pausset commanding, bound from Montreal to Southampton, England, with cattle, sheep and a cargo of general merchandise, collided with the Nova Scotian sailing vessel Minnie Swift forty miles off St. Pierre, Newfoundland, at 2 o'clock in the morning.

The Minnie Swift sunk within two minutes, drowning, as nearly as can be ascertained, two women, three children and ten men. The others, with part of the crew of a Norwegian vessel who had previously been picked up, got on board the steamer, which, despite all efforts, also sunk.

Two boats containing about thirty-five persons, which put off from the steamer early in the morning, were missing. The third boat, with the captain and fifteen others, was picked up by the schooner Sister Bell, and taken to St. Pierre.

# LATER NEWS.

AN explosion in the Scottdale Iron and Steel Works, Penn., killed one man, and badly burned two others.

BY the fall of a staging at a church in Rockville, Conn., one man was killed and another fatally injured.

THE Mount Mansfield Hotel at Stowe, Vt., has been burned to the ground. The loss is $105,000. The cause of the fire is unknown.

THE President has appointed Stephen Moffitt to be Collector of Customs for the District of Champlain, N. Y.

SMALLPOX is raging at Socorro, New Mexco, and eighty-seven fatalities are reported. The city is quarantined.

FIRE bugs are again at work in Helena, Mont. The old vigilante warning, "3-7-77," is posted on the streets, and special officers are searching for the fiends.

A COLLISION has occurred between a passenger train and a freight train at Lasswitz, Germany. Four railway officials were killed, and many of the passengers were injured.

A WRECK has occurred on the Merida and Saluta Railway in Mexico, in which several passengers were killed.

AN explosion of gunpowder at Cayuga, Ontario, killed one child, and fatally injured two others.

THREE persons were killed and many injured in a railroad collision near Manchester, England.

THE insurgents in Crete made an attack on Turkish troops at Canea who were committing outrages upon the people.

SIX Chinese highbinders were executed as the result of a conspiracy at Sarawak, a British settlement at Borneo.

T. TANDY, General Freight Agent of the Grand Trunk Railroad, dropped dead at Montreal, Canada, of heart disease.

BOXES of poisoned candy were sent to three clergymen in St. John, New Brunswick. Mrs. Macrae, wife of one of the clergymen, died in great agony.

THE delegates to the International Congress visited the chief places of interest in Boston; the city's institutions were inspected, and some of the delegates made speeches.

THREE Chinese highbinders tortured one of their countrymen almost to death in New York city for refusing to tell where his employer's money was hidden.

THE Protestant Episcopal Convention at New York city adopted the proposed change in the Prayer Book in connection with the Nicene Creed.

THOMAS A. EDISON, the inventor, has arrived at New York from Europe.

THE savage warfare between the McCoys and Hatfields, the two Kentucky factions, has been renewed, and a number of people have been killed.

IN a railroad wreck, eight miles from Rome, Ga., the fireman and a brakeman were killed, and the engineer was fatally injured.

THE trial of Boyle, the Catholic priest at Raleigh, N. C., for felonious assault, has ended in his conviction and sentence to death.

THE United States warship Galena has arrived at the island of Navassa, where the fatal riot recently occurred.

FELIX KAMPF cut his son and daughter to death at Charleston, W. Va. He was drunk, and the children refused him shelter.

THE Secretary of the Treasury has appointed Sidney G. Brock, of Missouri, to be Chief of the Bureau of Statistics.

THE Swiss Government has made an apology to the United States for the indignity offered to Charles E. Coates, who was arrested and confined in a filthy cell without any charge having been perferred against him.

A TERRIBLE hurricane has visited the island of Sardinia, in the Mediterranean Sea. One hundred persons were buried in the debris of buildings shattered by the storm and thirty persons were killed.

THE Earl of Zetland, the new Viceroy of Ireland, took the oath of office at Dublin Castle.

THE harbor laborers at Plensburg, Germany, went on strike, leaving many vessels to remain unloaded.

# EIGHT LIVES LOST.

### A Schooner Capsized and Only Two of Her Crew Escape.

The schooner Erie Wave, commanded by Captain Stafford, capsized between Port Rowan and Clear Creek, Ontario, and eight persons were drowned. The vessel had been aground for some days, and had an extra crew aboard to assist in getting her off. A squall struck her, and she capsized. Four of the crew were drowned, and also four landsmen who were on board. Two of the crew reached shore. The names of four of the drowned are Captain Thomas Stafford, Robert Marlatt, Edward Soper and George Bell.

# FOUR VICTIMS OF FLAMES.

### Destruction of a Restaurant With Loss of Life.

A fire broke out about twenty minutes to three A. M. in R. E. Lott's two story restaurant at Winona, Miss. Nine men were asleep in the upper story, four of whom were burned to death.

All of them were prominent citizens of their respective communities and were en route home from Memphis, where they went to purchase goods. Every effort was made to save them, but the flames were well under headway before discovered and by the time sufficient help arrived the walls had fallen in. The bodies of the four victims were shipped to relatives.

CELESTIN PAUL, who died not long ago at his farm near Reggio Station, parish of St. Bernard, La., was said to have been 118 years old. His daughter writes that he was eighteen years old when he went to live on the farm where he died. That was just 100 years ago.

# THE NAVASSA RIOTS.

### How the Infuriated Insurgents Butchered Four Men.

### A Desperate but Losing Battle With the Rioters.

The following particulars of the riot which occurred at the Island of Navassa, in the Caribean Sea, have been received:

"The negroes arose in insurrection and killed four officers of the Navassa Phosphate Company—Thomas N. Foster, Joseph Fales, James Mahon and William T. Shea.

"Mr. Roby was first assaulted. He was hit on the head with clubs until left for dead in a rock hole under a pile of boards. He was at once removed to the house, and after having thirty stitches sewed in his scalp, took part in a battle with the blacks. He is at present doing well.

"At noon the men congregated in front of the superintendent's house and refused to work. When Mr. Jones attempted to arrest one of the ringleaders and take from him a pistol which had been snatched from Mr. Roby while unconscious, he was knocked down, and in a few seconds a howling mob surrounded him. He managed to get to the house, where the other officers had sought shelter running the gauntlet of volleys of rocks and other missiles. We took refuge, said Acting Superintendent Smith, in an upper story and opened fire on the mob, which was now throwing stones against and into the house from every direction, as well as shooting at any one of us who happened to show himself.

"The battle had lasted about three hours, when we were startled by the explosion of a dynamite bomb, which they had thrown on the lower porch. This was soon followed by another, until there was a continual roar of exploding dynamite. These bombs were going off around and through the house, on the porch and in the rooms adjoining the one in which we had sought shelter. The colored people were behind cars drawn up in front of the house, and the trees, tanks and many buildings near by afforded them protection from our occasional shots. We had but a couple of rounds of ammunition left, which we were preserving for closer quarters, which we knew must inevitably come.

"Shortly after 4 o'clock P. M., they broke into the magazine, and got a fresh supply of dynamite. By this time the explosions of dynamite had become so frequent and uninterrupted, and knowing it was their intention to blow us into eternity, we decided to leave the house and endeavor to reach the officers' quarter and make another stand, but we hadn't gotten twenty feet away before they saw us and attacked us from every direction with axes, knives, rocks, razors and clubs, at the same time uttering fiendish yells.

"Each man was soon overtaken and disarmed. Mr. Foster was the first to drop his weapon—a small-calibre rifle. He was at once butchered with knives and other murderous weapons. Mr. Joseph Fales was the next victim, and was chopped to pieces with an axe after he had surrendered his weapon. Poor Bill Shea, when last seen, was within a few feet of the cliffs, with a number of negroes in hot pursuit, one of whom was firing at him with a revolver. His body has never been found. We suppose that after killing him they threw him overboard.

"Those of us whose lives were spared owe them to the intervention of friendly negroes, who hid us in a little building until the excitement had somewhat subsided and while the others were engaged in looting the buildings and seizing all property owned by the officers. The mob did not even spare the trunk and other possessions of our dead superintendent, who was one of their best friends.

"About 6 o'clock P. M. some negroes came to the building in which we were hiding and told us to come up to the mess house and get some supper, and that we should not be harmed while going to and fro. We had not gone over thirty feet before one of the devils, known as George S. Key, placed a revolver within a few inches of James Mahon's face and fired, and as he fell shot him through the heart.

"The brig Amorette was here at the time, but it blew so hard that we could not communicate with the captain until Sunday evening. I wrote him a note requesting him to run over to Kingston, Jamaica, and tell the American Consul to send us aid, but he had discharged nearly all his ballast and could not sail until the wind abated, which was not until Monday evening.

"Five days after Her Majesty's ship Forward came to our assistance under orders to remain until relieved by the arrival of the United States steamer Galena. We heard nothing of the Galena whatever. When last heard from she was at Hayti. Truly, each of us, thorough Americans as we are, can sincerely exclaim 'God save the Queen.' The Englishmen have taken us abroad and treated us royally and as honored guests. We are hourly expecting the Galena. We owe our lives to the prompt arrival of the Forward. Great credit is due William Heuson, the colored Minister of Navassa, but for whose intercession in our behalf not one of us would be alive to tell the tale.

"The object of attacking Mr. Ruby in the diggings was to remove him in order to secure possession of dynamite and his revolver. Mr. Samuel Murch was severely hurt by being struck with rocks on the back of the head. Mr. Harry Jones was injured about the face with rocks and bruised about the body. Mr. H. N. Vail was shot accidentally through the fleshy part of his right leg. All of the survivors have shown the fortitude of veterans. Of course all work has ceased."

# NEWSY GLEANINGS.

LAGOS, Mexico, has been flooded by heavy rains.

THE population of Pekin, China, is estimated at 500,000.

SANTA ANNA, Cal., was shaken by an earthquake recently.

A SPECIAL embassy from the Sultan of Zanzibar has arrived in Berlin.

GENERAL BOULANGER is poverty-stricken and is deserted by Henri Rochefort.

THE two transatlantic cables belonging to the Western Union Company are broken.

THE estate of the late coachman of the Prince of Wales turns out to be worth $50,000.

THE United States Legation estimates that at least 50,000 Americans have visited the Exposition.

KING MENELEK, of Shoa, is now making preparations to be crowned Emperor of Abyssinia.

THE Catholic congress at Munich has demanded the readmission of the religious orders to Germany.

THE Italian Government has ordered from Krupp a number of masked towers for the defense of the Alps.

REV. MR. SPURGEON, the great Baptist preacher of London, is gradually becoming a confirmed invalid.

AN unusual amount of illness prevails in the most fashionable parts of London, and has for several months.

# SABBATH SCHOOL.

### INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR OCTOBER 13.

**Lesson Text: "The Ark Brought to Zion," 2 Samuel vi., 1-12 —Golden Text: Ps. lxxxvii — Commentary.**

David being now King over all Israel, and having taken the stronghold of the Jebusites, which up to this time had been a continued disgrace in their midst, he at once thinks of the Ark of God, pitches a tent for it in Jerusalem (v. 17) and proceeds to bring it thither. As soon as Israel, redeemed from Egypt and brought down to Mt. Sinai, entered into a covenant with Jehovah to be His peculiar people, a kingdom of priests (Ex. xix., 5, 6), He commanded a Tabernacle to be erected, in which He might dwell in their midst as their King and Lawgiver. The Ark of the covenant was the first vessel of the Tabernable concerning which He gave commandment to Moses, and a knowledge of it and its significance and history is essential to a right understanding of this lesson.

1. "Again, David gathered together all the chosen men of Israel, thirty thousand." The previous chapter tells in its closing verses of the gathering of Israel to defeat their enemies the Philistines, and how David, on two different occasions and by different methods, successfully overcame them, being guided by the Lord in answer to prayer (chap. v., 19-23); but this is a gathering not to overcome enemies, but to rejoice in the Lord; and it was held after due consultation with the captains of thousands and hundreds and every leader. (I Chr. xiii., 1-5.)

2. "And David arose, and went with all the people * * * to bring up from thence the Ark of God." The margin of this verse, and also I Chr. xiii., 6, says that they went to Baalah, that is, to Kirjath-jearim; the ark had been here in the house of Abinadab since the time when the Philistines sent it home in a new cart drawn by two milk cows, leaving their calves shut up at home. It had been with the Philistines seven months, the Tabernacle being at Shiloh, from whence the ark had been taken. (I Sam. iv., 7). "Which is called by the Name, even the Name of the Lord of Hosts that sitteth upon the cherubim." (R. V.) Here is the most intimate association of the Ark with the name of Jehovah; it is a wondrous type of the Lord Jesus Christ as the end of the law for righteousness to every one that believeth (Rom. x., 4); as our mercy seat or propitiation for sins (compare Heb. ix., 5. and Rom. iii., 25, R. V. margin); and as one with His church, the light and glory of earth in the days of the New Jerusalem. The wood and gold are suggestive of the humanity and divinity of Christ; the mercy seat is explained by the passages already given; the tables of testimony, safely kept in the Ark, speak of Him who came to fulfill all righteousness, and of whom it is written: "I delight to Thy will, O my God; yea, Thy law is within my heart" (Ps. xi., 8), while the thought that the cherubim represent the church, His body, is sufficiently established by the fact that they were beaten out of the same pieces of gold which formed the mercy seat (Ex. xxv., 19, margin).

3. "And they set the Ark of God upon a new cart." David failed to inquire of the Lord in this matter, else we should not have had this sad record. He knew better, for hear him: "Then David said, none ought to carry the ark of God but the Levites, for them hath the Lord chosen to carry the Ark of God, and to minister unto Him forever (I Chr. xv., 2). Why then did he not do right at the first? Some of us would say, I didn't think, or it didn't seem necessary to pray about so small a matter; there was no danger, you know; it wasn't like going to war with the enemy, just going over to Kirjath-jearim to bring the Ark of Jerusalem, and if it came all right in a new cart from the Philistines, why not bring it in a new cart to Jerusalem? So David had to learn by chastisement that God's appointed way is the only way, and that He will not tolerate any "new cart business" among His redeemed people.

4, 5. "Ahis went before the Ark; and David and all the house of Israel played before the Lord on all manner of instruments." It was a grand display and in a good cause, and the man who would dare to find fault, simply because the Ark was in a cart drawn by oxen instead of being on the shoulders of the Levites, would deserve to be called narrow minded and a croaker; nevertheless he would stand in the minority with God, and be a blessed man even though against the King.

6. "Uzzah put forth his hand to the Ark of God, and took hold of it; for the oxen stumbled." (Margin and R. V.) The worst stumble was on the part of David when he employed this method, but that was not so manifest nor did it seem to endanger the safety of the Ark as much as this stumble of the oxen. The danger of a wrong step does not always appear at first, and the sin is often made manifest only through failure on the part of those not directly responsible.

7. "The anger of the Lord was kindled against Uzzah, and God smote him there for his error." Uzzah signifies strength, and strength is a good thing, but the work of the Lord is not dependent upon the strength of men; His strength is made perfect in our meekness, and His work is accomplished not by the might or power of man but by the Spirit of the Lord of Hosts (II Cor. xii., 9; Zech. iv., 6). In reference to the sin of Uzzah it is written in Num. iv., 15, 20, that the high priest and his sons were to prepare the holy vessels to be carried, and that the sons of Kohath, who carried them, were not to touch them, nor even go in to see when they were covered, upon pain of death; Uzzah in taking hold of the Ark disobeyed this command, as did also the men of Beth-shemesh (I Sam. vi., 19); although there seems to have been some reason for Uzzah's act, and there was none whatever for them. Learn that there can be no excuse for disobedience.

8. "And David was displeased." It is a sad affair when the servant of the Lord, be he King or peasant, becomes displeased with his Master. It shows how disobedience always leads to other sins and strikes at the very root of fellowship with God. A God of Love can do no wrong, can by no means make a mistake, and the only right thing for His children to do is to walk with Him in cheerful submission.

9. "And David was afraid of the Lord that day." Another result of his sin, which prayer and obedience would have saved him from.

10, 11, "The Lord blessed Obed-edom, and all his household." David refused at that time to have anything more to do with the Ark, and so it was carried into the house of Obed-edom, where it remained three months. A three months' blessing for Obed-edom and a three months' loss to David, for the inference is that David did not return to the Lord with all his heart during this period, but continued out of fellowship with God.

12. "So David went and brought up the Ark of God from the house of Obed-edom into the city of David with gladness." He hears of the blessing that has come to the house of Obed-edom, and now does what he should have done three months before. He confesses his sin, saying to the Levites, as he called upon them to bear the Ark: "Because ye did it not at the first the Lord our God made a breach upon us, for that we sought Him not after the due order." But now the Levites having sanctified themselves, bare the Ark of God upon their shoulders, with the staves thereon, as Moses commanded, according to the Word of the Lord (I Chr. xv., 12-15). Learn the blessedness of strict obedience and learn also that were Jesus is received and honored in a heart, or home, or church, His blessing will be there, others will see or hear of it and seek Him for themselves. —*Lesson Helper.*

## CHILDREN'S COLUMN

### DAISIES.

At evening when I go to bed,
I see the stars shine overhead;
They are the little daisies white
That dot the meadow of the night.

And often, while I'm dreaming so,
Across the sky the moon will go;
It is a lady, sweet and fair,
Who comes to gather daisies there.

For when at morning I arise,
There's not a star left in the skies;
She's picked them all and dropped them down
Into the meadows of the town.

—*The Independent.*

### RAY'S BANK.

It was under a plank of the great barn floor, a place just large enough to hold the three bushels of hazel-nuts which Ray had picked and carefully hoarded there,—and this was the bank.

"'If folks save only a little every year, they'll have money to spend when they are old,' papa says. So I'll just not eat all of my nuts right up, and keep some for next winter," said Ray, sagely.

So he and the squirrels worked together, through the brilliant autumn weather. He was as busy as they, and hoarded his winter store as carefully, so when the crimson and gold leaves turned to brown, his bank was full.

Every day he went to peep into it, until he went with mamma to visit at grandpa's. They stayed two weeks, and what a long time it was to the little boy with a bank to look after!

Grandpa's nice, sweet apples and grandma's brown, twisted doughnuts didn't taste half as good as they generally did.

Grandpa and grandma, and all of the uncles and aunts, worried and wondered, and said he was surely sick,—but then they didn't know about the loose plank in the great barn floor, and the store of wealth under it, and what a care it was!

It was the first thing Ray thought of when he got home, you may be sure.

And this is what he found there—empty husks!

As if some one had filled his bank with counterfeit money while he was away.

His bank had failed!

"A family of chipmonks have been very busy here for a week," said papa. "I shouldn't wonder if they were the thieves, and I think that their bank is under that old pine tree that I'm going to cut to-day."

And there it was! Under the great, twisted roots he found another bank, filled to the brim with the wealth of his.

So he was more successful than some bank officers, but he said, gravely, as he stored his nuts away in a safer place:

"After all, papa, I don't b'lieve banks are a sure, solid thing, do you? Some men are as bad as chipmonks, you know. I b'lieve the best way is to try and 'joy things as you go along, and make folks happy as you can, 'stead of putting lots of money in the bank to lose, or be quarrelled over when you are gone."

Wise little Ray. —*Youth's Companion.*

If "the apparel proclaims the man," is a swallow-tail coat an indication that its wearer is gullible---swallows every tale he hears?

NOW THAT a sarcastic thunderbolt has struck the laboratory at Harvard, the very home of the physical sciences, the possibility of protection against danger from lightning seems to be a question of contemporaneous interest quite as important as the question whether a criminal can be put to death painlessly by passing an electric current through his body. It is to be deplored that men of science who are competent to speak on the subject do not tell us less about making electricity kill people and more about preventing it from killing them.

AN officer of the Russian army has been cashiered for saving the life of a peasant woman, "and thereby lowering his standard as a gentleman." If he had ruined her life, instead of saving it, he would have retained his standing as a gentleman. But some men seem bound to disgrace themselves.

### Latta Grove.

Chestnuts are ripening.

W. W. Smith, of Altoona, is spending a week with his family and friends in this place.

Luden Dell, who has been sick for sometime, is now able to circulate among his friends.

Greenland & Pheasant's steam thresher is now to be heard in our quiet little valley.

Quarry & Bros. this week moved their steam saw mill on a tract of land belonging to Geo. W. Taylor. They will commence cutting timber in a few days and expect to have timber to keep them employed during the winter.

On Sunday night Rev. Snyder commenced a protracted meeting at Bowman's Chapel, and, as yet, his efforts to bring souls to the Master have not been successful, but we hope the meeting may yet be crowned with success.

Mr. William Walker, of this place, an ex-soldier of the late war, who has been trying for a pension for some time, has not yet succeeded in securing it. As Mr. Walker was in the service for two years and was disabled in the service, we can see no reason why he should not have a pension.

### Huntingdon.

A log barn and about six tons of hay belonging to John Nash was totally destroyed by fire Sunday night. Cause, unknown.

Rev. B. F. G. McGee, of Camden, N. J., preached in the Baptist church Sunday evening last. Rev. McCee is a very eloquent speaker, and has been called to the pastorate of this church. Salary, $1,200.

The Huntingdon Commandery, K. T., left on Atlantic Express Monday for Washington, D. C., to attend the triennial conclave.

Last Friday night Company A gave a grand ball in their armory and the lads and lasses danced till the wee sma' hours of the morning. The boys say it was a success.

Charles and William Hazlett, the popular clothiers, are erecting a large and handsome three-story brick building on Penn street above 4th street.

A large force of men are busily engaged on the erecting shops and machine shops partly destroyed by fire. They expect to have them done before winter. The shops are to be much larger than formerly. A battery of three new boilers has just been put in.

Banning, Bissel & Co have bored two artesian wells and are sinking another to be about 750 feet deep. Quite a number of wells in the vicinity have gone dry and the people lay the blame on the artesian wells. A strange coincidence about it is Charles Gray's well has plenty of water in it all the time but his neighbors' wells are dry.

## HUNTINGDON PRESBYTERY.

### Proceedings of the Sessions at Alexandria.

The Presbytery of Huntingdon, met Tuesday of last week at Alexandria. When the roll was completed there were forty-seven ministers and twenty-nine elders present. The moderator announced the following committees:

Bills and Overtures—Rev. D. H. Campbell, J. J. Coale, William Laurie, D. D., with Elders William McFadden and A. S. Landis, Esq.

Judicial—Revs. George Elliott, J. P. Hughes, J. R. Sansom; Elders William Dorris and Jonathan Hamilton.

Narrative—Revs. J. R. Davis, L. L. Haughawaut, Elder S. T. Knox.

Sessional Records—Revs. Chas. Herron, A. A. Bird, William Prideaux, R. M. Wallace, D. D., N. H. Miller, D. D., Elders Alexander Templeton, N. D. VanDyke.

The pastoral relation between Rev. S. A. Cornelius and the church of Philipsburg was dissolved and the stated clerk was ordered to give Mr. Cornelius a certificate of dismission to presbytery of San Jose, Cal.

Rev. L. L. Haughawaut requested dissolution of pastoral relation between himself and churches of Upper Tuscarora, Peru, and Shade Gap. The request was granted for the reason that the field requires more labor than the brother is able to perform.

The overture from the general assembly on the subject of the revision of the Confession of Faith was answered in the negative, with only five dissenting votes, and they explained that they voted in the affirmative not because they desired a revision, but because they wanted a committee appointed to prepare a minute on the subject. There was no discussion, the mind of the presbytery having been made up before coming to the meeting.

Rev. A. L. R. Waite was dismissed to the presbytery of Northumberland.

A call from Altoona Third church for the pastoral services of Rev. J. E. Irvine was read, found in order and retained in the hands of the presbytery.

The committee of church erection reported, recommending the church of Milesburg for an appropriation of $500 to rebuild their church.

Rev. J. J. Wolf was released from the charge of the Newton Hamilton church and dismissed to the presbytery of Champlain.

At the evening session half an hour was spent in devotional exercises, led by Rev. J. W. Bain. Rev. John Gourley preached a sermon from II Corinthians, v., 14-15. After the sermon the sacrament of the Lord's Supper was celebrated by the presbytery and a large congregation of the people of Alexandria.

Wednesday morning presbytery met at 9.30 and was opened with prayer by the moderator. Minutes of Tuesday's sesions read and approved. One of the members who voted for the revision of the Confession, asked leave to change his vote, and another member who voted for revision asked leave to withdraw his vote. Granted.

The committe on home missions reported, recommending the church of Middle Tuscarora for $200, and from the board and the churches of Saxton, Yellow Creek, and Everett for $300: also the churches of Martinsburg and Duncansville for $200. The contributions from the presbytery to the board of home missions for the year amounted to $4,860.

Mr. Alexander Daxon, a member of the church of Birmingham, was examined on experimental religion and his motive for seeking the gospel ministry and was taken under the care of presbytery as a candidate.

Lewistown was fixed as the place for holding the next stated meeting in April. Rev. J. R. Davis was appointed to preach the missionary sermon at the next stated meeting.

Committee on board for aid for colleges reported that the board had received from churches $90,000 last year, and by the will of Mr. William Thaw, of Pittsburgh, $50,000 additional. An adjourned meeting will be held in the Third church, Altoona, on the third Tuesday of November at 2 o'clock p. m.

One of the items of the closing session was the election of delegates to the synod of Pennsylvania, which meets in Altoona, October 17. These are:

Ministers—Rev. R. M. Wallace, D. D., A. H. Jolly, R. A. McKinley, D. D., A. W. Spooner, Emil Lewey, William Laurie, D. D., J. K. Andrews, John Gourley.

Elders—A. T. Finley, Robert Stewart, James Harris, Samuel Barr, J. F. Weaver, W. S. Stricker, S. M. Beale, Samuel Hatfield, jr.

A vote of thanks was tendered to the people of Alexandria for their generous hospitality in entertaining the presbytery; to the ladies of the church for their beautiful floral decoration; to the Pennsylvania railroad for excursion rates.

In the evening a meeting in the interest of the Freedmen was held, which was addressed by the Revs. R. S. McKinley, A. W. Spooner and William Laurie.

### Origin of "Picnic"

By the by, we wonder if any of our readers know what the word "picnic" means. You may often have attended them, but yet do not understand how they took their rise. They had their origin a good while ago, and the name applied to meals eaten out of doors. When first these out door meals were thought of, a list was made of the dishes to be provided. Everybody who was going to share in the treat, picked out which dish he would bring and put a mark or nick against it, so these excursions began to be called picknicks. This was more than eighty years ago, and still a picnic in the woods is one of the favorite summer amusements.


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We want the Cash, and prompt payers' trade: those who pay in full on pay day—never longer than 30 days. We pay Cash for every dollar's worth of Goods as soon as delivered. By so doing, we can buy cheaper, as we save all discounts, and, many times, save freight. By so doing, we also save our customers from any Credit Tariff. But, in order to do so, we cannot give longer than 30 days to any one. If you will compare our prices with those of our competitors, you will find that we do as we say—sell cheaper and are nearly always the first to reduce prices when the market will allow us. Floor Oil Cloth, 30 cents per yard; 2 yards square, $1.20. Oil Cloth Rugs, Best, 2 yards square, $1.50. Table Oil Cloth, 5-fourth's wide, 30 cts. per yard, Bargains in Carpets—every piece new—35, 45, and 60 cts. per yard. Do not fail to see them. Haps, per pair, $1.10, up. Blankets, per pair, $1.10 up. Never had so large a line of flannels and never so cheap as now. Another lot of wall paper, border, and window shades next week. Received lot of Queensware and Glasswase last week. Bargains in Hardware and Sinware. Meat Saws, 40cts; Buck Saws, 50cts; Best Hand Saws, 75 cts.—good as many are selling for $1.50; Tubular Lanterns, complete, 60 cents; 1-gallon Queen Oil-Can, glass and tin, 40cts. Fine line of Men's, Boys', and Children's Hats and Caps received last week. Prices lower than ever. Entire New Stock of Ribbons, Plush, and Buttons. Shirting, 7cts, up; Ticking, 12cts, up. Bargains in Bleached and Unbleached Muslin, by the web. Ginghams, 6, 8, and 10cts. Bargains in Cottonades, Jeans, Denims, and Corduroys. Fine line of Gents' Dress and Flannel Over Shirts, Pants, Overalls, Etc., expected this week. Ladies and Gents' underwear.

Boots and shoes. We have the finest line of Ladies', Gents', and Children's Boots, Shoes, and Rubber Goods ever shown in town. If you need anything in this line, we will save you money, as (like all other goods) they were bought for Spot Cash and in the largest market in the world. We call your attention to our Men's and Boys' $2 Boot, also our Ladies', Misses', and Children's Milwaukee Oil-Grain Shoes, solid and waterproof.

Call and learn prices on Groceries!

| | |
|---|---|
| **Fine Roasted Coffee,** | **25c** |
| **Best Green Coffee,** | **24c** |
| **Baking Powder,** | **20c** |
| **Soda,** | **10c** |
| **Full Cream Cheese,** | **15c** |
| **Lima Beans,** | **7c** |
| **Rice,** | **8c** |
| **Best Tea,** | **45c** |
| **Matches, dozen boxes,** | **20c** |
| **Acme Shoe Blacking, per bottle,** | **15c** |

Tobacco and Cigars, New California Prunes and Raisins this week. Have you ever used our spices? If so, you are using them yet; if not, try them, and you will use no other, as they are the finest put up.

Respectfully,

B. O'Connor & Sons,

Mapleton Depot Pa.



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### CAUTION.

All persons are hereby notified to not trespass on any lands, leased by or belonging to either of the undersigned, for the purpose of hunting, gathering berries, or for any other purpose. All violations of this notice will be dealt with as the law directs.

W. D. CREE, A. J. WHITE,
W. T. BORING, WALTER PARKS,
ADAM RUPERT, F. E. WEAVER.

Sept. 5, 1889.

### Notice to Farmers.

A report having been circulated to the effect that we will do no threshing this season, we take this method of notifying those who expect us to do their work or will give us the opportunity that we will be on hand, and are open for engagements.

Respectfully,
GREENLAND & PHEASANT.

Cassville, Pa., July 30, 1889.


New Stage Route

—BETWEEN—

Mapleton & Cassville.

Tri-weekly—Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. Leave Cassville, on each of the above named days, at 7.30 o'clock, a. m., arriving at Mapleton at 11 o'clock, a. m. Returning, leave Mapleton at any time to suit convenience of passengers. Fare, 50 cents. Merchandise carried at reasonable rates. W. A. HIGHT.

Cassville, Pa., July 3, 1889.-tf.